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UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT

DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF MEN BARED TO VIEW.

Slaving for the Glory of Dukes and Duchesses—Rising Prices and Per Capita of Circulation—"Getting Something Now" as Illustrated by United Mine Workers.

"In the opinion of my advisers," is an epoch-marking sentence in British history! For the last hundred-and-odd years the fiction of British law was that the Crown had no opinion other than that of its cabinet. Upon that fiction was planted the theory that the Crown would never dare to veto an Act of Parliament. Upon this theory, in turn, many a Briton fell asleep in confident safety, and poet laureates rhymed over "the British method of revolutions from above." Now the Crown opens Parliament with a neat little speech in which it separates itself from its advisers. "In the opinion of my advisers" is an entering wedge. First indicate that the Crown and its advisers are separate things; then act upon the principle. There is reaction going on in Europe as well as Revolution—just as in America.

Cheer up, ye wage slaves of the "Gould Interests" in railroad yards, telegraph offices, mines, match and other factories—cheer up! The stream of your liquified marrow, bone and flesh does not run into the gutter, nor yet does it run to waste into the water. Anna Gould has become a duchess! Her present husband Helie de Sagan has, by the death of his father, Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord, inherited the title of Duke, a title which, being heavily mortgaged, your marrow, bone and flesh, coined into glittering gold washed nice and clean by the sweat of your brow, will now have the gratification of relieving of its burdens. How sweet and becoming it is to work one's self to a bone for a duchess. Altruism is its own recompense.

While our American manufacturers are expediting missionaries to China with a view to the commercial annexation of the Celestial Empire, and while the papacy divides the world into provinces with itself as the universal temporal head, it seems that the Chinese Emperor has a scheme of Universal Empire all of his own, with himself as the king-pin of the world-encircling concern. In obedience to a reecnt imperial edict, the representatives that are to be seated in the Parliament that is presently to meet in Pekin are to be elected, not in China only, but abroad also. The 20,000 Chinamen residing in the Dominion of Canada and the 89,000 residing in the United States are to elect, under Chinese regulations, their representatives also, and these will be accredited as "representatives of the many provinces within the Chinese Empire." De facto, accordingly, Canada, the United States, and whatever other country in which there are enough Chinamen to elect, are brought within the provinces that are "within the Chinese Empire." The method, certainly, is up to the Ah Sin standard of "childlike and bland."

The tenacity of the errors bred by the shallowness of bourgeois economics was rarely exhibited more conspicuously than in the speech pronounced on February 15 by Senator Crawford of South Dakota during the debate on the increased cost of living. After arguing with much soundness and closeness of reasoning on the effect of gold production upon prices, the Senator concludes that the upwards tendency of prices is due, not to the increase of the production of gold only, but also to the large increase of the circulation per capita of money! 'Tis not the increase of circulation per capita that raises prices, but the decline in the value of the dollar that does the trick. Even if the circulation per capita increased, if the value of the dollar went up, then prices would go down. If business is twice as brisk one year as another, half the circulation per capita would be needed: the other half would lie idle in the banks. The per capita of circulation can affect exchange only when business is so slow as to require a larger circulation to float it. But when that happens business is in a bad way anyhow. The per capita of circulation affects neither exchange nor prices.

For over a decade now the A. F. of L. United Mine Workers' Union has held undisputed sway in the soft coal fields of Illinois. The bituminous mine owners have called the union officers their "labor lieutenants," and patted them on the back; the employers themselves have driven the men into the organization and collected their dues through the check-off; the union has at all times been a facile tool in the hands of one mine owner against another, by the calling of convenient strikes; "harmony" prevailed on all hands; if ever the A. F. of L. had a chance to "raise wages" it was here. And now comes John Mitchell, ex-president of that very union, and admits that the average annual wages of the 70,841 coal miners of Illinois amounts to only $500—$100 less than his own estimate of what a workingman "ought to get." Similar frank figures from similarly A. F. of L.-ized industries would make profitable reading.

There can be no doubt that Chief of Police Sullivan is correctly quoted by the Spokane "Evening Chronicle" of February 14 to the effect that he is not frightened by the threat of the I'm-a-bummery to renew their street riots on March 1, and that, in fact, he is rather anxious for the fray. The Chief would be a poor Chief if he did not relish performances that tend to disgrace Labor, and furnish a handle to identify it with corrupt disorder.

If workingmen pay the taxes, what a contradiction does not the capitalist class of Philadelphia present at this hour! The identical class which is straining to keep the workers, employed on the surface road, down to starvation wages and inhuman hours,—that identical class is kicking against the increased taxes that the tax-payers will be burdened with to pay for the millions of property destroyed through the strike. What a contradiction! In one breath these capitalists are shown to be Labor-grinders, in the next breath they would be made to appear solicitous of their brother Labor's pockets.

The "Volkszeitung," the official name given to itself by a corrupt-graft concern in which three men are paid to do the work of one, and which could be turned out with one-fourth the personnel which it employs, imagines it can recommend itself by exposing the fact that others within its own party are no better than itself. While its fellow Socialist party paper, "The Call," reporting, in its issue of February 21, a stormy meeting in which "The Call" affairs were discussed, suppresses the number of its employes, the "Volkszeitung" of the same date takes particular pleasure to state that, according to the Committee, there are 12 persons employed in the editorial department and 16 in the business office of "The Call." Surely, two wrongs do not make a right; two shocking grafts do not make one clean Socialist publication.

Looked at "mentally, morally or geographically," examined from the standpoint of economics, politics or sociology, no fault can be found with Judge Groscup's declaration that Trusts are a necessity because of the progress of the world. The only thing that fault can be found with is the fact that through the private ownership of the Trust, the benefits of that progress are confined to a few, an idle few at that; while the industrious multitude upon whose labor the Trust flourishes are left as poor as, if not poorer than, before. For the benefits of the world's progress to become common to all, the Trust must be made the common property of all.

Believers in "State Socialism," or "Municipalization," as amounting to the same thing as the Socialist Republic, have something to chew upon in the report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The report states that it may interest Mayor Gaynor to know that many of the latest appligants for aid are those who have until a short time ago been on the city's payroll. Employes of private concerns could hardly show up better a short time after loss of work. Whether the State or an individual employ, so long as wage slavery is the basis of employment, starvation wages and dependence are the badge of labor.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has issued to its constituent bodies a "political resolution" to the effect that the Trade Unionists should vote "regardless of party" for the candidates who pledge themselves to support certain measures favored by the A. F. of L. In other words, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. notifies the capitalist class that, it may rest easy inasmuch as that, as far as the loins of the A. F. of L. are concerned, these loins, whatever else they may strain, or be allowed to strain, shall not strain and shall be prevented from straining the political revolt implied in a "Labor Party," but shall continue the regulation miscarriages.

In still other words, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has adopted the good manners of polite society. In polite society the guest of a banquet is expected, shortly after, to pay a visit to his host. 'Tis called the "digestion visit." The Gomperses, O'Connells, Mitchells and the rest of A. F. of L. luminaries, who partook of the meats and wines at the recent Civic Federation Banquet, are paying the "digestion visit" to their capitalist host.

It matters not that Acting Sergt. Buehler at the head of a mounted squad, spreading his men in "a fan shaped formation," beat his way through the crowd of Philadelphia strikers and their friends, and, breaking heads right and left, saved the "Invincible" Fencibles from a worse drubbing than they got. The important thing is that even in "sleepy Philadelphia" crowds running up to 10,000 people are quickened into activity by a conflict between Capital and Labor; more important still that these crowds are in a rollicking mood. When the forces of Revolution pass the apathetic stage, and begin to laugh then the forces of Usurpation have cause to weep—at least the day of their weeps has dawned.

"Solidarity," the organ of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, publishes in its issue of February 15 a statement by Branch 59 in which this passage occurs: "No Socialist publication suffers more under the indifference of the masses than the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung.'" Which is only another way of expressing the fact which A. M. Simons expressed in the words: "The Socialist party has become a hissing and a byword with the wage earners of America."

Prof. John C. Olsen of the Brooklyn Polytechnic who in a lecture revealed the ingredients which enter into the making of modern commercial candy performed thereby a matchless service for the opponent of Socialism, who is so fond of telling how much better off the working class is to-day than it was a hundred years ago. This gentleman, who usually begins by mentioning window-glass and trolley-cars, will now be able to add, "glucose bleached with sulphurous acid, glue substituted for gelatine, white of eggs preserved with boric acid, almost invariably injurious aniline dyes, and chocolate made up of iron oxide, sugar, gelatine, and a coating of shellac." Who would not join forces against Socialism, which would deprive us of such delicacies!

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

FLASHES FROM THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE BONFIRE

The bonfire, kindled in Philadelphia by the Rapid Transit Company, is throwing up flashes by the light of which many a text is made legible for many a sermon. Here are a few:

* * *

Clarence O. Pratt, the leader of the workingmen on strike, was, on February 21, summarily thrown into a cell. Constitutional guarantees provide that, unless a community is pronounced in a state of siege, a person arrested must be made acquainted with the charge against him, and no unreasonable bail shall be exacted. Pratt was kept in the dark as to the charges against him, and when $9,500 bail was offered for his release, the turnkey refused, notwithstanding the order of release, fixing the sum for bail, was signed by a magistrate, Magistrate Gorman. By the lurid light of the flash thrown up from the bonfire the text is legible—THE PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS, HAS USURPED GOVERNMENTAL POWERS; UPON ITS CLASS'S HEAD, FOR TREASON, FALL THE CONSEQUENCES.

* * *

A crowd, brought up to the notion that there is occult power in symbols, and having more than once seen the capitalist deduct justice for his cause by wrapping it in the American flag, now did likewise. It spread an American flag over the rails in Kensington avenue. The strike-breaking motorman of a car that came along ran straight over the flag. Incensed at such desecration of the American flag, the crowd yanked the motorman off and gave him a beating. By the light of the brilliant flash that shot up from the bonfire at Kensington avenue the text stands out with magnificent distinctness— SYMBOLS ARE KNAVES' TRICKS TO DUPE FOOLS WITH: NOT WITHIN BUT BEHIND THE SYMBOL LIES ITS POWER.

* * *

The Police bustle a good deal, but the bustle obviously is meant to conceal a dislike to hit the strikers and their friends. The reason ascribed by the Company for such "gross dereliction of duty" is that "the Police are loath to club and fight with all the power that's in them because at the next primaries they will be relied upon by the politicians to bring up the very men they are now fighting." This flash leaps high from the bonfire; it scatters luminous sparks in all directions; by its intense light the text bulges out in bold relievo—HE IS AN ARRANT LUNKHEAD, OR HE IS AN ARRANT SCAMP IN CAPITALIST PAY, WHO INDUCES THE WORKING CLASS TO THROW AWAY THE SHIELD OF THE BALLOT.

* * *

Pratt, the strike leader, charges that the Company has brought in at least 2,000 strike-breakers. What a flash that is which the bonfire shoots up! By its light Pratt, and, via him, Old Style Unionism, are made acquainted with a state of things that is condensed in the illuminated text—THE STRIKE-BREAKER IS THE PRODUCT OF THAT OLD SYSTEM OF UNIONISM WHICH OPENS NOT WIDE ITS DOORS FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE WHOLE PROLETARIAT, INITIATION FEES, OR NO INITIATION FEES; DUES, OR NO DUES.

* * *

Let the bonfire of the Philadelphia strike shoot up its luminous flashes. It is furnishing a liberal education to the very ones in need thereof.

BENEATH POVERTY LINE

THREE-FOURTHS OF EAST SIDE FAMILIES SUFFERING.

Startling Facts and Figures Mentioned by Miss Gibbs, of Association for Improving Condition of Poor — Fathers Receive Less Wages, Mothers and Children Badly Nourished.

That more than three-fourths of the families of New York's East Side are suffering from the want of proper food, as the result of the high cost of living, was the assertion last Saturday of Miss Winifred Gibbs of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"Fully that number of families," she said, "have fallen below what we call the 'poverty line' this winter. That is, they are not able to provide themselves with enough food to keep them in normal physical strength or even moderate health."

Miss Gibbs has a very close knowledge of the incomes of a good number of East Side families. To her the visitors of the A. I. C. P. turn over lists of their cases where the dollars and cents—sometimes only cents—coming into the family pocket-book are fewest.

"The effect of the panic years is by no means worn off," she said. "I find family after family in which the men are out of work, or, at best, are working part time. There are hosts of workers so glad to get work they have gone back for less than their old wages.

"On top of all this, they must pay much more for some of the merest necessities of life. At the best reckoning, the amount a man must spend for necessary food for a week is twenty per cent. higher than four years ago.

"You see that even with the most careful management there is a very material increase in the cost of foodstuffs. As the average poor family buys, the increase is much more noticeable. Take the present high cost of meat. The average family either buys practically none at all, or spends so much money on that one article that the diet suffers tremendously in other ways. And the entire family is affected. Not merely directly, but by the actual physical effect of scanty, improper food. But the mothers, not being well nourished, feel tired and used up and don't keep the house as they should, which often brings illness. The fathers likewise do not have enough energy to work properly, and their scanty wages are likely to suffer still more docking. Children are weakened and have poor chance of developing as they should. The food question is the most far-reaching one of them all—it is life itself.

How Working Class of New York is Compelled to Live.

The working class of New York, instead of living in houses, are living in veritable dens and caves.

The latest report of the Committee on Congestion of Population shows that many of the windows of the city are in reality not windows at all so far as letting in the sunlight is concerned. Not even the strongest ray forces its way as a sickly glow through their panes.

Due to their low wages, the human den-dwellers are forced to herd together in two or three small rooms.

What did the committee find in its tour of the boroughs? Here is one thing it found:

"The block in lower Manhattan bounded by Catharine, Monroe, Market and Hamilton streets was found to contain a cellar dwelling of a tenement having twenty families. The basement apartment in front consisted of three rooms, one reasonably large room and two small ones. One could not see to read comfortably by natural light for more than a few hours during the day in the large room, the other two hardly receiving any light from the small windows opening to the foot of a shaft. These rooms were occupied by a man and his wife, four boarders (men) and one boy, as they admitted, and then stated later that there were two additional boarders, making nine occupants in all."

There were in Manhattan 14,791 such cellar tenements on Feb. 13, 1909; in the Bronx 2,893, in Brooklyn 7,117, in Queens 490 and in Richmond 91, making a total of 25,387.

At that time there were in Manhattan 118,211 living rooms "without adequate light or ventilation, besides those entirely lacking windows; in the Bronx, 3,829, in Brooklyn 133,341, in Queens 5,390 and in Richmond 329, making a total of 263,100.

ASK FAIR DAY'S PAY.

Railway Men's Head Makes Modest Demand.

Cleveland, February 27.—When President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors was told yesterday that the Eastern railroads refused the demands of his organization for more pay on the pretext that railroad expenses won't permit, he at once answered:

"We are not concerned in the cost of coal, freight rates, or other railroad finances." But he followed up this well put satement by the usual weak craft union plea of "what we want is a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor. Our men know they should receive higher pay," he continued, "and they mean to get it. They are in dead earnest. The railroads west of Chicago pay higher wages, and there is no reason why the Eastern roads cannot. It is probable that within thirty days it will be demonstrated that the roads should pay the increase asked by our men."

Lee in the evening started for Baltimore.

Interest is now centred in the action which the 14,000 trainmen will take on the counter-propositions submitted by the company's officials.

Garretson said that the result of the ballot should be known in about ten days, and that until the expiration of that time nothing would be done in the matter. If the trainmen vote to reject the counter-proposition, then this will probably mean a strike unless the Baltimore and Ohio comes forward with some new offer.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Nine Weeks' Struggle of Detroit Ladies' Tailors Brings Inspiring Victory.

Detroit, Mich., February 23.—After nine weeks of struggle the Ladies' Tailors, Branch 1, of Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 2, I. W. W., of this city, won all their demands. Last Saturday the last shop gave in. The conditions under which they resumed work are: eight and one-half hours a day's work: $22 minimum wage for a week, time and a quarter for all overtime; strike breakers discharged.

The young organization made a splendid fight. The sound principles of industrial unionism enabled the men to show a solid front to the haughty employers; it made them recognize that workingmen, guided by their class interest, are a different force to deal with from the dupes of pure and simpledom.

H. Richter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Central Labor Union Delays Until Saturday Next for Monster Move.

Philadelphia, February 27.—The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to inaugurate a general strike of the affiliated trade unions, with their 100,000 members, as claimed, to help out the striking street car men. The sympathetic strike is to be started next Saturday. There were some delegates who urged the launching of a walk-out at once, but the tactics of delaying the matter prevailed. There was a full representation at the Council meeting and a spirited debate took place upon this important matter.

The police arrested two more leaders on the charge of "conspiring to dynamite" the railroad company's property. This act is declared but another attempt of the zealous city officials to whip the strikers in the interests of the Rapid Transit Company.

It was rumored that C. O. Pratt had urged the strikers to go to the City Hall and bring what pressure they could bear upon the authorities to accept an arbitration of the questions at dispute. The company and the city executive, however, are obdurate; they claim to have the power of the strikers broken.

THE COMMUNE OF 1871.

The Commune rose, reigned and fell. It stands for sublime ideas and human progress, but martyrs could not purchase its triumph. When the Commune fell there was no end to the brutalities of the ruling class. St. Bartholomew's day was surpassed in murder, assassination and massacre, and under the legend of Petroleuses every woman badly dressed or carrying a milk can, pail, an empty bottle, was pointed out as a Petroleuse, her clothes were torn to tatters, and she was killed against the nearest wall with revolver shots.

All of this is told in forceful and impressive style by Lissagaray in his "History of the Commune of 1871." His pages are crowded with life. Every event and effect is that of a mighty panorama. The Commune rose, reigned and fell, but it will not have been in vain if we learn from it the lesson: how to guard against future Paris Commune failures.

You should be posted on the events of the Commune of 1871. Read this work of Lissagaray, who was a soldier of the Commune. His book is reliable and authentic, the appendix, giving original documents of great interest and value to the student.

Translated from the French by Eleanor Marx Aveling, 515 pages, clear and large type, cloth fifty cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

'VAIN HOPE OF SOCIALISM'

PROF. CLARK OF COLUMBIA TRIES TO SHOW WEAK SPOTS.

Lecturer's Effort Results in Showing Defective Position of Socialism's Opponents—His Argument Based on a Series of Assumptions—Contradicts Himself.

Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University last Saturday essayed the task, at the Hudson Theatre, of showing his auditors that the efforts of Socialists were bound to result in failure, as, according to him, all their calculations were sure to work out destructively instead of advantageously under Socialism. Clark's own efforts, however, only brought out the strength of Socialism and showed clearly that its opponents clamored in vain against it.

The series of points which Professor Clark advanced in support of his contentions of the "Vain Hope of Socialism," were mere bugaboos. The stale old objections of "destruction of incentive," and no place for "ability" or "ambition," were trotted forth and pointed to as dangers in the new order of society. The professor was oblivious to the fact that the present order stifles real genius and reduces everything to a commercial basis, a basis of "Does it pay?" and that ability also is suppressed in the fact that millions of the people are not given an opportunity to develop their faculties, because of the continual grind for a living which they are subjected to. Nor did the lecturer show that those who to-day are powerful economically, are so because of their "ability," using the word in the sense of creative productive capacity. Clark feared that under Socialism the only positions affording "prizes" for the ambitious would be governmental offices, and that therefore "political machines" would exist tainted with the same corruption as is witnessed to-day. This idea of political organization and "machines" was surprising to one who sees in Socialism industrial government, industrial democracy as opposed to political government.

Clark thought he saw any number of disagreements resulting under the new regime when it comes to the question of deciding who should do the "disagreeable work." He ignored the fact that to-day it is cheaper to find human beings to do this "disagreable" work than it is to install mechanical appliances; he ignored, furthermore, that much work is disliked because of the small remuneration, and not because of the nature of the work.

Progress would also be hampered under Socialism, said the lecturer, because the "government" would not be disposed to utilize new inventions. This, he claimed, was the most fatal weakness of Socialism. He held that to-day capitalists welcome new contrivances, and that this makes for the increased security and happiness of the people. In this, the speaker forgot the fact that a Socialist administration, being a working class administration, would have every reason to adopt the latest methods of production, inasmuch as it would ease the burdens of toil. Indeed, in making this point the professor flatly contradicted a previous "point" he had "scored." He had said, earlier in his speech, that under Socialism people would be inclined to shirk their work. If the professor were correct in his claim, then the shifting of their tasks to machinery would certainly be the greatest inducement to take up new methods of production.

Finally, to make sure that the workingman should reject Socialism, Clark said that under collective ownership there would be only about $60 more a year coming to the worker because of the limited amount of "capital" in operation. Here again, the professor failed to see the fact that under the present system production is intentionally curtailed by capitalists, in the "interests of the market," as may be seen from the destruction of crops to keep up prices.

HERVE IMPRISONED.

French Socialist Sentenced to Four Years on Pretext.

Paris, February 24.—Gustave Herve, the anti-military agitator and editor of the revolutionary organ "La Guerre Sociale," known to American Socialists through his brilliant speech on Anti-Patriotism, has been sentenced in the Assize Court to four years' imprisonment on the pretext of "inciting to murder and glorifying crime."

Herve is charged with having published an article on an "Apache," who recently killed a policeman.

NEW JERSEY S. L. P. MEN MEET

HOLD STATE CONVENTION SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH—NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—OUTLOOK FOR THE PARTY MUCH BRIGHTER THAN A YEAR AGO—ORGANIZATION ALSO MORE ENTHUSIASTIC.

Newark, N. J., February 28.—The state convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which met here yesterday, nominated John C. Butterworth of Paterson as candidate for Governor. The convention was harmonious and earnestly enthusiastic; a number of Party members, not delegates, were interested spectators.

The convention was called to order by Hossack, Secretary of the S. E. C. Ball, of Paterson, was elected temporary chairman, and Hossack, of Jersey City, temporary secretary; they were afterward continued as the permament officers of the convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates present, all of whom were seated, as follows:

Essex County—Miller and Tinfowich.

Hudson County—Schrafft, Gerold and Kraja.

Passaic County—Ball, Butterworth, Bolthausen and Katz.

Union County—Burgholz, Roerich and Merquelin.

Committees, on Party Press and Literature; Ways and Means; Resolutions; and Auditing, were elected.

The Secretary of the S. E. C. submitted the S. E. C. report, which was adopted and referred to the committees.

REPORT.
of
State Executive Committee to S. L. P. Convention.
at
Newark, February 27, 1910.

Comrades:—Your State Executive Committee has to report, that while no extraordinary activity was displayed by the Party organization in this state during the time that has elapsed since the last convention, nevertheless all the Sections are intact, including Section Hoboken, which having temporarily fallen away was reorganized last summer. Section Passaic County reports the organization of a German Branch.

The last convention selected Newark as the seat of the S. E. C., but as none but the old officers, all hailing from Jersey City, could be induced to take office, the Sections voted to retain Jersey City as the seat of the committee. The officers of the S. E. C. are of the opinion that a change of officers would be beneficial to the work of the committee. Old incumbents get rusty, whereas new men bring new ideas, methods and enthusiasm.

Comrade Rudolph Katz has again been elected N. E. C. member and attended the January session of that body.

Last year we were able to place tickets in but a limited number of counties. The results of the election, however, so far as we have been able to glean, indicate that we more than hold our own, which goes to show that S. L. P. propaganda builds Socialists, and not merely voters to be swayed by every wind that blows.

In this state, as elsewhere, signs of disintegration are manifest in the Socialist party. Those that the S. P. had pulled together by sweet promises of "something now," finding that "something now" not forthcoming, are falling away. Cheated by the promises of the political parties of capitalism, and swindled by the allurements of the so-called Socialist party, these defections must be gathered by the Socialist Labor Party and organized for their class emancipation. Some will no doubt be found who have become "disgusted" with their "experiences," but others of them will utilize those very "experiences" as a guide in organizing their fellow workers.

Enriched with the experiences of the past, it is plain that we of the S. L. P. must, for the present, bend every effort towards spreading our principles. Education and Agitation must precede Organization. Economic developments will continue to drive the workers together, but if human intelligence is not brought into play, such coming together means simply coming together for the A. F. of L.—that organization commended by President Taft for having "set their faces like flint against the propagandism of Socialistic principles."

The Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People, the Party's official organ, should furnish us with added incentive to push the work of propaganda. Every S. L. P. man should join the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club and help build among the workers a strong minority who will understand that the root of the trouble lies in the wage system of production. Not until we have done this will there be a movement to overthrow the wage system, that is worthy of the name. On then with the work of Education!

Fraternally,
The New Jersey S. E. C., S. L. P.
John Hossack,
Secretary.

Reports of Sections.

Essex County — Carried on an effective street campaign last year, and doubled their vote of the year previous. Have planned even better work for the future.

Hudson County — Two Sections now in the county and the prospect of getting former Section North Hudson together again.

Passaic County — Section has now more members than the time when physical force elements manoeuvred some of their members into such a position that they had to get out. Have sold $100 worth of Sue books during the year. Four members enrolled in the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club. Comrade Landgraf, agent for the Party's organ in German has over a hundred readers in Paterson. The Jewish branch of the Section joined the Jewish Federation. They report good work being done for "Der Arbeiter," the Party's organ in Jewish. The S. P. in the county are going to pieces since their vote dropped from 1,117 to 600. Altogether the prospects for the S. L. P. are much brighter than they were a year ago.

Union County—Section is in good shape; ten active members; energy being concentrated on sub-getting and literature sales.

Plainfield—increased vote 50 per cent. Three enrollments to Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club. Have Sue books in Plainfield public library.

Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. member, reported on the January meeting of the N. E. C. which had many cheering, and no disheartening features. Katz urged that every member redouble his efforts in the work of propaganda. The experience of Section Passaic County, he declared, warranted him in saying that now is the time to get new members.

The convention at this point adjourned to give the committees time to work and for dinner.

At the afternoon session the Committees reported.

Party Press and Literature

This committee recommended that all Party members in the state join the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club, and bend their efforts toward increasing the number of Daily and Weekly People readers, as being the most appropriate way in which to celebrate the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary. The committee also recommended a systematic distribution of leaflets, especially in times of strikes as we now see in Philadelphia. At such times working class instinct is more alert, and literature dealing with the situation is more eagerly sought, read and absorbed by the workers. A further recommendation advised that, wherever possible, members and friends of the Party should keep extra copies of the Daily People on newsstands, thus giving opportunity for more workers to get in touch with the paper. The committee also recommended that members make a greater effort than heretofore to push the Sue books and other Labor News publications by making them known to their friends and shopmates.

The committee's recommendations were adopted.

Ways and Means.

The committee recommended the establishment of a state agitation fund to be devoted to the work of carrying the agitation into unorganized places, and to help the weaker sections in their work. The committee advised that the state organizer fund now in hand be turned over to the state agitation fund. To get the fund started a collection at the convention was suggested, and to keep it going the plan of voluntary contributions of five cents per week from members and sympathizers was advocated.

The convention adopted the committee's report. The collection, taken at the convention, amounted to $6.40.

Resolutions

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following which was adopted.

The Socialist Labor Party presents to the voters of this state, as its platform, the national platform of the Party, which presents but one issue: the demand for the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, the Abolition of Wage Slavery, and the inauguration of the Workers' Industrial Republic.

Auditing Committee

The auditing Committee reported finding the books of the financial secretary and the treasurer of the S. E. C. correct; a balance of $19.46 being in the treasury.

The nomination of a candidate for Governor came next on the order of business. John C. Butterworth was placed in nomination by Merquelin of Plainfield as "one who had worthily carried the Party's standard before." There were no other nominations, Butterworth's choice being unanimous.

Newark was selected as the seat of the S. E. C. for the coming term, and Paterson was chosen as the place for holding the next convention. The matter of placing Congressional tickets in districts where the Party has no organization was left in the hands of the S. E. C.

Under good and welfare there was a lively discussion, which was also participated in by Party members not delegates. The result of the talks it is to be hoped will bear fruit in a greater S. L. P. activity than ever before displayed in New Jersey.

The convention having completed its work adjourned sine die.

John Hossack
Secretary.

Those who have not as yet purchased the Sue stories in book form would do well to begin now. Fourteen of the series are already in stock, and the appearance of the remaining ones is assured.

Say that you can afford a dollar, that will fetch to you the first two books: The Gold Sickle and The Brass Bell; if you can make it two dollars, you will also get The Iron Collar and The Silver Cross. In other words, for two dollars you can get the first four books. For eight dollars the fourteen volumes now ready will be sent.

The Sue stories furnish an education in history that, for the general reader, is unequalled. They are indeed "an inestimable gift, above all to our own generation, above all to the American working class, the short history of whose country deprives it of historic background."

Again we say, to those of our friends who haven't as yet purchased the Sue stories, Now is the time to begin collecting them. To those who have the books we would say: Consider if it is not your duty to make the stories known; to get others interested in them, and thus help spread the light.

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THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

NOT A CAPITALIST ENTERPRISE—THERE IS NO "STOCK" FOR SALE.

The adversaries of Socialism have not yet got beyond the point of looking upon society from the standpoint occupied by social science a hundred years ago. The only Socialists they know and can understand are, accordingly, those early and Utopian Socialists who started from the same premises as they themselves. The adversaries of Socialism look upon the Socialist Commonwealth just as they would upon a capitalist enterprise, say, a stock corporation, which is to be "started," and they refuse to take stock before it is shown to their satisfaction that the concern is practicable and will yield large dividends. Such a conception might have had its justification at the beginning of last century; to-day, the Socialist Commonwealth no longer needs the "endorsement" of these gentlemen in order to be realized.

The capitalist social system has run its course; its dissolution is now only a question of time; the irresistible economic development leads with the certainty of doom to the shipwreck of the capitalist system of production. No longer is the building of a new social order in the place of the existing one simply desirable, it has become inevitable.

Ever larger and more powerful grows to-day the mass of the propertiless workers for whom the existing system is unbearable, who have nothing to lose with its downfall, but everything to gain, and who are bound—unless they be willing to go down with the society of which they have become the most important part—to call into being a social order that shall correspond to their interests.

These are not phantasies; they are facts that Socialists have demonstrated with the actual occurrences that are daily taking place. These occurrences are more eloquent and convincing than the most captivating and carefully prepared pictures of the oncoming social order could be. The best that such pictures can do is to show that the Socialist Commonwealth is not impossible; but these pictures are bound to be defective; they can never cover all the details of social life; they will always leave some loophole through which the adversary will insinuate some objection. That, however, which is shown to be inevitable is thereby not only shown to be possible but also the only thing possible. If, indeed, the Socialist Commonwealth were an impossibility, then mankind would be cut off from all further and possible economic development. In that case modern society would fall to pieces the same as did the Roman Empire nearly two thousand years ago, and finally relapse into barbarism.

As things stand to-day, capitalist civilization can not continue; we must either move onward to Socialism or fall back into barbarism.

In view of this situation, it is wholly unnecessary to endeavor to move the enemies of Socialism by some captivating picture with the view of obtaining their endorsement. He to whom the striking tangible occurrences of the modern system of production do not announce loudly enough the necessity for the Socialist Commonwealth will be still deafer to the praises that may be sung of a social system that is not yet in existence, and which he can neither apprehend nor comprehend.

CAUGHT TELLING

Master Class Talks Out of School — Will Workers Take the Hint?

Congressman Clark of Missouri says:

"No people ever had a juster cause to complain than the American people have against the powers that be."

In its January prospectus for 1910 a New York firm said:

"The apparent unrest of labor under prevailing and increasing high cost of living, is grave with forebodings. Pessimists of wealth charge the disturbance to some assumed right of unions, for instance, an unanswered demand for shorter hours of work, higher pay to meet higher cost of living and removal of burdensome working conditions. The last is not an element, but the first two form an honest confession, a just cause and a righteous and well-founded reason for demanding readjustment.

"This must be made and the employers, as a whole, and banks, corporations, railroads and every other element receiving and dispensing a financial purchasing power must recognize this unrest to avoid a ruinous relaxation."

A well known Democratic politician said:

"The high cost of living materially affects every home and household. The party in power is asserting we are living too extravagantly and trying to change the proposition from the high cost of living to the cost of high living. Its press is claiming that the former is due to the fact that our demands are extravagant; but men and women earning a wage do not find that wage sufficient to provide much more than enough to keep body and soul together. Indeed the dinner pail has not been full for many long months. I fear the party in power will so continue to yield to the power of capital that both will make it many long years before the pail will be partly filled."

John Bigelow, former Minister to France, recently said:

"Party leaders hear not the heartthrobs of the people, nay, nay; only the chink of the almighty dollar, the sovereignty of which is to them more potential than the sovereignty of the people. Will there come a time—I think it should—when the poor workingman will demand a dollar—not a dime—to buy for the table?"

Here is the unruly class caught talking out of school. Will the workers take the hint, and apply the only remedy possible, Socialism?

"DEATH TO ALL HERETICS!"

Sixteenth Century Slogan Again Heard from Clerical Throats.

Rome, February 22. —There was almost a clerical riot at Montselice, in Padua, last night over the celebrations in connection wtih the anniversary of Giordano Bruno, the philosopher and former Dominican priest who was burned at the stake as a heretic in the sixteenth century.

Montselice is a Socialist municipality and it had been arranged that an anti-clerical Deputy should address a meeting of the people. Thousands of pro-clericals marched towards Montselice with the avowed purpose of burning the town, shouting as they marched along, "Death to all heretics!" A regiment of soldiers was called out and dispersed the excited clericalists without any serious trouble. A renewal of the disturbances, however, is expected.

Weavers Turned Out on Street.

Fall River, Mass., February 26.—Several mills closed down to-day in accordance with the vote taken on Tuesday evening last, by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to curtail one day a week for a period of 13 weeks. The mills affected are those whose treasurers are members of the association. The big Iron Works Mills, owned by M. C. D. Borden, is not bound by the agreement.

The total weekly output of the mills in this city, excluding the Iron Works Mills, is approximately 350,000 pieces of 50 yards each. The weekly production of the Iron Works Mills amounts to about 80,000 pieces. If all the mills should be so situated that they can suspend operation to the extent of 67 1-2 hours in 13 weeks, there will be eliminated from the market about 406,000 pieces. Many mills are tied up with contracts with dealers which will prevent their closing during the period named by the Association, and consequently the "relief from accumulation" will not be so great.

Three Gems OF Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

PASSAGES OF AUSTRALIAN STATUTE WHICH ARE USED AGAINST WORKING CLASS.

By William Fergusson.

Sydney, N. S. W., December 19.—It is high time that American and other would-be labor papers ceased their tommy-rot as to Australia being a desirable place for workingmen. Those journals simply deceive labor when they state that we are making progress toward a Labor Government here, and that the fight between capital and labor is being satisfactorily adjusted. The only ones who get any satisfaction are the employers; the employees are being hemmed in more and more. The present coal strike is illustrating how the so-called Labor laws are turning their edge against the workers.

Immediately after the arrest of the strike leaders, the police armed with a search warrant raided the local trades hall and seized the union's books and official documents. This was done in accordance with the clauses in the "Industrial Disputes Act" Section 42, which reads as follows: "If any person (a) does any act or thing in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or takes part in a lock-out or strike, or suspends or discontinues employment or work in any industry; or (b) instigates to or aids in any of the above-named acts, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $5,000, or in default, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

"Provided that nothing in this Section shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry, or the working of any persons therein, for any cause not constituting a lock-out or strike."

The liability of funds of unions is set out in Section 46 as follows:

(1) "Where any person convicted of an offence against the provisions of Section 42 was at the time of his committing such offence a member of a trade or industrial union, the Industrial Court may order the trustees of a trade union or of a branch thereof, or may order the industrial union to pay out of the funds of the union or branch any amount not exceeding $100 of the penalty imposed.

(2) "The said Court shall before making such order hear the said trustees, or the said union, or their or its Counsel or attorney, and shall not make such order if it is proved that the union has by means that are reasonable and under the circumstances bona-fide endeavored to prevent its members from doing any act or thing in the nature of a lock-out or strike or from instigating or aiding a lock-out or strike.

(3) "Any property of the union or branch whether in the hands of trustees or not shall be available to answer any order made as aforesaid."

Thus it will be seen that the funds of the unions when they strike against intolerable conditions, can be seized and their leaders imprisoned, thereby effectively breaking the strike in their present unorganized state.

Here is how the law is applied: The strike leaders, Peter Bowling, William Brennan, and Albert Burns, President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Miner's Federation, respectively, were charged as follows.

"That being persons of evil dispositions, not regarding the laws and statutes of this State of New South Wales, they unlawfully and wickedly did, on November 5, 1909, at Newcastle in the said State, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to instigate persons employed in certain occupations specified in the second column of schedule 1 to the Industrial Disputes Act No. 3 of 1908, to wit, coal miners, engine drivers, wheelers, surface hands, and other persons employed in and about coal mines in Newcastle and Maitland and the Southern and Western districts in the said State, and the Sydney and Newcastle wharf laborers, coal trimmers, and coal lumpers, to do an act in the nature of a strike, to the example of all others in like case offending and against the peace of our Lord, the King, his crown and his dignity."

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

"FOR PHILANTHROPY AND PROGRESS"

PRETENSIONS OF A CAPITALIST WORLD AND WHAT THEY AMOUNTED TO IN AFRICA.

In the year 1876 King Leopold the Second of Belgium called together a conference of travelers and humanitarians. The conference met at Brussels and had for its object the discussion of certain plans whereby the light of civilization might be cast on the Dark Continent. The direct outcome of this meeting of travelers and humanitarians, headed by a pious king, was the formation of the International African Association, whose professed object was the exploration of the country and "the founding of stations which would be rest houses for travelers and centers of civilization." This International Association was composed almost entirely of Belgians, and its president was Leopold.

I want just to give you the bare bald facts of the Kongo business as a prelude; so I skip three years from the foundation of the International African Association and pass to the year 1879. In that year we find Stanley busily engaged in the Dark Continent as an agent of our politico-philanthropic society. Stanley acted from the best of motives, passing from tribe to tribe, interviewing chief after chief, and obtaining treaty after treaty. The natives were hungry for trade, which to them was an alchemy by which ivory and palm kernels could be converted into beads and top hats, coats of red cloth with gold facings, red handkerchiefs, rum, and so forth. It was pointed out by Stanley to each chief that to obtain the means of making this delightful magic he would have to sign a treaty giving the International African Association certain rights and privileges. He signed. Dazzled by the bait he signed a document that in the event made his people slaves.

Four hundred and fifty chiefs signed these documents—do not let us debase language and sense by calling them treaties—and with these four hundred and fifty documents Stanley returned to Europe and to Leopold.

Leopold was a man of immense personal magnetism; a genius with huge powers of foresight, construction and organization. He went amidst the kings of Europe with these 450 documents, he talked philanthropy and progress, he pointed out trade. He made an after-dinner subject of the matter with the rulers of Europe, he made a personal matter of it, he opened the doors of his spacious mind, and they all came in—even Bismarck.

The result was the Congress of Berlin, whereat Baron Lambermont, by virtue of the 450 pathetic "treaties" gotten by Stanley from the natives, obtained the consent of civilization to the foundation of the Kongo Free State.

In other words, and at one stroke, the land and the freedom of millions of men were placed absolutely under the hand of Leopold. He was the supreme head of the Kongo Free State; the ministers of the State were his creatures chosen by himself.

Nominally the State was to be under the guardianship of civilization, and the signatories of the charter bound themselves before Almighty God to look after the interests and welfare of the natives.

The first act of the ruler of the Kongo Free State was the assertion of the right to issue laws by arbitrary decrees without publishing them in Europe.

The sheep were in the slaughter-house and the master butcher had banged the door. The sheperds who had sworn before Almighty God to guard the sheep stood outside, and the oath was still hot from their mouths!

Now the Kongo Free State is not a land of broad fields and homesteads. The sites of tiny villages and tiny fields of grain or manioc formed the land actually possessed by the natives, but the wealth of the natives lay not in these spots of earth but in the plains and forests, and in the rubber, the copal, and the ivory that these forests held, and these plains.

In 1887 Leopold followed his arbitrary decree act with an act which declared that "all lands not actually occupied by the natives are the property of the State." (That is, of Leopold.) All the ivory, the rubber, the copal; all the wealth of these poor unfortunates at one stroke fell into the bag of the plunderer. The people whom the civilized nations had sworn before Almighty God to protect were now stripped naked. It makes one blush to go on, but the story has to be told.

The ivory of the plains, the rubber and the copal of the forests, the palm products, all these were great riches in the rough, a gold mine. But who was to work the mine? Who else but the natives stripped naked and ready for the lash?

Leopold and his agents collected two thousand white men—the scum of Europe and Belgium. He collected into one horrid horde the Zappo Zaps and other fighting tribes, armed them with rifles and officered them with the two thousand scum-men of Europe.

This merciless and mercenary horde were in literal truth his slave-drivers and overseers. All the milder and more kindly tribes of the Kongo he collected into an army of slaves and put them absolutely at the mercy of these myrmidons. When the great army of overseers and slavedrivers were spread all over the Kongo country the white overseer at each post sent out orders to the natives of his district: "You must produce so many balls of rubber, so much cassava, or so much copal and hand it over to me each month. Into the forests with you and get to work."

He—the white overseer—would sit at his receipt of customs backed by his armed savages, and if the tale of rubber or cassava or copal were short he would know the reason why.

He got a percentage on all profits and a bonus that grew in size with the size of his severity and the extent of his robbery. Away forever with the disgusting hypocrisy of "taxation" and "barter"! His makings for himself and his ruffianly masters were—and are—the products of slave-sweat and robbery. He would give—and does give—a pan of salt or an old cap (in the way of barter) for pounds worth of produce; and he called—and he calls—the millions of pounds worth of produce that pass annually through his hands and the hands of his brethren taxation, but the cold logic of the proposition is robbery.

Leopold, the humanitarian, arranged his army of overseers and slave-drivers, and when the machine got to work, the great forests began to groan and give up their treasure.

In the gloom of the great African forests the slaves have to go forth alone; the rubber vine hides and has to be sought for; each collector has to leave his wife and child, take his basket and a supply of food and face the fear and the darkness and the devils of the forest alone. He is perhaps ten days in this place haunted with evil spirits, haunted with leopards and haunted by rheumatism. Then he takes his basket of rubber to the overseer and pays his tax, spends a few days at home, and is driven forth for another ten days to collect more taxes in the pestiferous gloom. The State has to trust to his initiative.

So for eighteen years millions of men have slaved; gloom, misery and death have been their portion; they have revolted, and torture in the most horrible form, amputation of limbs, crucifixion, has been their punishment. The punishments, the tortures that the fiends of Leopold have meted out to the Kongo slaves are quite beyond print and the imagination of the ordinary man. It is estimated that three million of men, women and little children have gone to their death during the years since that terrible day when in the congress chamber of Berlin the nations of civilization handed them into the keeping of Leopold. Three million human beings brutalized out of life, to say nothing of the millions who have lived in misery, robbed of their heritage and their happiness.

Those are the bald facts of the Kongo business. I have given only the salient points of the affair—a nation of savages deluded into signing documents not knowing what they had signed; all these documents joined together by the alchemy of politics into one great plunder charter and the result—three million human beings murdered for the sake of gold and the murderers triumphant and unhanged for the sake of policy.

Add to this that the murder is still going on, that the plunder charter is still alive and protective and that the inheritors of it are promising to tear it up—partly—in three years hence without an apology or the faintest sign of a blush, and you have the infamous total result.—Dr. H. DeVere Stackpole, in The Independent.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the Jury of La Seine.

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FRUITLESS MURMUR

Quebec Federated Trades Council Rattles Its Chains and Mutters Discontent.

Quebec, Canada, February 22.—The workers in the craft unions here have for the moment gone sulky; they have kicked at the traces and rattled at the shafts of their enslavement, and thereupon they settled right down to the same old routine again. They had become impatient waiting for the capitalists' government at Ottawa to hand something to labor and determined to register their displeasure, which is about all they did. At a meeting last week of the Federated Council of Trades and Labor the delegates drew up a resolution to express their dissatisfaction.

"Whereas the manner of dealing with legislation in the interests of the working people by the govenment at Ottawa is most unsatisfactory, and the attitude of the department of labor, in trifling with the requests and desires from labor organizations is an insult to the intelligent working class in Canada; too long have such methods been resorted to, even the appointment of a minister of labor would seem to indicate that his functions were how to avoid creating any legislation that is calculated to advance the interests of the working people of our country:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we protest to the government on its evident insincerity in advancing progressive measures calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people, and that the time has arrived when the working class should vote for and support only labor representatives in the federal parliament."

These delegates should not be surprised when the Socialist Labor Party tells them that by "labor representatives" a variety of things may be understood and consequently nothing definite is meant. A "Labor" representative who stands for the right of capital to exploit the worker, who supports a system which creates master and slave, and only seeks to "adjust things more harmoniously,"—such a man is no Labor representative at all; he is a misrepresentative, a prop to the exploiter, and a millstone to Labor.

The Federated Council would do vastly better to define its conception of a Labor representative, and so word it as to demand the workshops of the nation for the workers thereof.

"FRANZ VON SICKINGEN."

Many Orders for N. Y. Labor News Latest Publication, Soon Ready for Delivery.

Cash orders for "Franz von Sickingen," Lassalle's great historic drama, have been received from the places named below. In some instances only one order, in others two, three, and four, up to a dozen individual orders from New York.

John Kircher, Cleveland, O., sends the biggest order—25 copies. F. Bohmbach, Boston, pays for 10, and G. Signarovitz, Brooklyn, for 10.

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THE ORE MINER

A ROUND OF TOIL IN THE "DARK COUNTRY."

By H. S. Carroll, Arizona.

These days I am living underground, deep below the earth's surface. I am now forced to work in an ore mine; to toil and to sweat there eight hours a day, in order to secure the primal necessaries of life—food, clothing and shelter. The life is new and strange to me, and I feel "like a fish out of water" when moiling in that dim, candle-lit underworld. The sun, the bright blue sky, the trees and the upper world all are dear to me now, and seem to possess a new and surpassing charm since I have made my descent into the "inferno." The reason why I sigh, and feel a sort of "homesickness" for the sweet upper world is due, I think, not so much to the mere fact that I am shut off from it for a certain time each day, but rather to the conditions under which I toil in the depths; it is due to the hurry and the flurry, the feverish rush, the anxiety to accomplish a defined task, the heat, the foul air or lack of air, the mineral gases, the "traps" that are a menace to life and limb, and, above all, the watchful, calculating eye of the overseer.

The mines in this western world are, like the saloons, open night and day, and they are operated by three "shifts" of men, each "shift" working eight hours during some part of the twenty-four. The day "shift" comes on at 7 A. M. and works till 3:30 P. M. The night "shift" starts at 6 P. M. and works till 2:30 A. M. Both these "shifts" have a half-hour's interval for lunch, on their own time. The third "shift" is called the "graveyard shift," which comes on at 11 P. M. and works till 7 A. M., taking a half-hour for lunch on the company's time. Every two weeks these shifts" change from day work to night work, or vice-versa.

The ore miner rises about 5:30 A.M.; goes to the boarding house or restaurant, if single, and, after eating breakfast, takes his lunch-bucket and "hikes" for the mine. First, he goes to the change-room or "dryer," opens his locker and puts on his digging clothes, which have been drying out by steamheat during the night. He then takes his lunch bucket and candlestick, and goes to the timekeeper's office and gets his brass number check and candles, and then "lines up" at the shaft in readiness to descend in the cage when the whistle blows. There are three cages in the shaft, and nine men are squeezed into each cage. The hoist engineer gets a signal, and the men drop swiftly down through the hot and humid air, leaving behind the just-breaking, rosy Arizona dawn, and the sun and outer air for eight hours and a half. At each level there is a landing place, called a station. It is a queer sensation for one who is making his first downward rush into the underground world, packed in like a sardine with eight other burly men. But after a few trips you get over the fainting feeling, and no longer feel as if your feet were six inches in the air above the floor of the cage.

Come with me to the 500 level—500 feet from the surface. The cage stops; the "cager" opens the wicket and you step off on to a landing covered with iron "turn sheets." You fill the bottom of your lunch bucket with water at the station, and then, lighting your candle, you leave the electric-lighted station behind and start on your journey through a "drift" to the "dark country." Every step you take, be careful. Look out for holes, for partly covered "shoots," and keep your matches dry. It is silent as the catacombs here, and you are several hundred feet in the "drift," on the 500 level.

But we are going to a "stope" between the 500 and the 600 level. Bring your light here to this hole, this man-way. Do you see that perpendicular ladder, oozing with moisture and grime? Grip your bucket and candlestick tightly, and feel and make sure for every rung as you descend, for a broken rung and a slip, and another miner lies with a broken back 100 feet at the bottom of a man-way. And first, shout aloud several times, "Nothing down! Nothing d-o-w-n!" before you start, else a huge boulder of copper ore, bouncing from a "shoot" in close proximity to the man-way may catch you, and then "your name's Dennis."

At last you are down. You are covered in grime and sweating at every pore. Here is the "stope." Whee! it's hot, you say. To be sure. Get a hose and fix it to the compressed air pipe and turn her on full blast, if you want any oxygen from God's outdoors to operate your lungs for you. Your undershirt is soaking wet, so take it off; pretty soon the sweat will be flooding out over your shoe tops. And now get to work "mucking" or mining or timbering, and "tear into it." And thus you labor and sweat for four hours and a half.

"Tally time" (11:30 A. M.); eat your grub, but get down out of the "stope" to the cooler "drift," for they are going to blast or "spit" there. "Fire," they are shouting, so hurry down before the explosion comes. Now sit you down with grimy hands and dig into that lunch bucket. Bang! Whiff! Out go all the candles. Dynamite is now getting in its work in the "stope," and "raises" etc., above, below and around you. And now comes the smoke-fog, to make your eyes smart and your head ache, and choke your throat while you "feed your face."

Do you see them? They look "good and hungry," and are quite bold. They are monster mine rats, ready to eat you up, should you get shut in sometime through a "cave in."

At 12 noon it's "tally" again, and back you go to your "hot box" and canned air till 3:20 P. P. at which time you throw on your jumper and move lively towards the station and the cage, as the miners have drilled and charged their holes and put lighted candles to the fuses and are now shouting, "Fire," warning you to hurry to safety. They stop and listen and count the explosions at a safe distance, and should any charge fail to go off they make a report to that effect when they reach the surface, so that the night-shift may know where there are "missed holes."

Many a miner has found a "short" or "missed hole," and has never been seen again, except in minute pieces.

Soon the cage stops at our station, and we are making our glad rush to the surface and the dazzling sunlight, blinking like owls at the sudden charge. Behold us, what a spectacle! We appear as if we had been rolled for hours in ooze and slime. But we must hasten to the "drier," or change-room, for the breeze feels very uncomfortable as it strikes our sweat-laden, clinging garments.

The "drier" feels like a bake-house as we enter its warm precincts. Off comes every stitch and we revel in the hot shower baths till we are thoroughly cleansed and refreshed. The bath is indeed a recuperative for us. Now we are dressed again, and, lunch pail in hand, we proceed to our "homes," thankful that our "task" is over, but we have not long to "live" till the fatal hour comes 'round again.

Alas, the great majority of the miners are ignorant of the real facts of life, of their economic, industrial life, and therefore, although instinctively they know there is something wrong in human society, they aimlessly waste and dawdle their precious leisure hours away to the intense delight and satisfaction of our exploiting classes. It is a bitter, well nigh despairing sight to the Socialist: all the more so when he dare not, in these regions, openly and publicly endeavor to educate and enlighten his fellow slaves as to social matters. To do so would be to lose one's bread, and thus make matters worse. But it is intolerable meekly and unresistingly to keep the glorious emancipating truths of Socialism locked up in our minds; to accept our damnable slavery as an eternal inevitability.

What then shall we do, O brothers? We must have our agent, our mouthpiece, our apostle, to preach the "good tidings" from the housetops and in the by-ways, and under the master's nose. We will support him among ourselves, so that he be independent of the master, and thus, through him, we can deliver our message of Emancipation to our fellow slaves "who sit in darkness and in the valley of the shadow of death."

We must have our political party for warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot, for proclaiming the truths, the correct economics, concerning labor and making the toiler conscious of his class-position and class-distinction in society and the historic mission of his class. We must also have our integral industrial union, organized for present shop-action, and ultimately to take and hold the tools and plants of production.

There is but one party in the United States that correctly represents the true labor proposition, in all its clearness and science, and that is the Socialist Labor Party. If its principles be studied and grasped by the toilers they will assuredly take such correct action "on the political as well as on the industrial field" as to ensure a sure and lasting victory.

It now remains for us to act, and act consistently. Let our agent, our spokesman, our mouthpiece, be the bona-fide, fearless, uncompromising and unsullied Socialist Labor Party—first on the field and still tussling with all Labor's foes, amid the wreck of freaks and frauds.

By supporting this, the party of the working class, we are giving it the power by which it can help our individual helplessness before the master: we enable it thus to come into our "camp" with its organizers, speakers and literature and sow the seed of freedom. When sufficient of the toilers are enlightened, the individual can then assert his convictions and manhood, and no longer skulk in degrading silence for fear of the wrath and economic lash of the master. That happy day will be but a forerunner of a still more bright and gladsome day, when Labor, mentally emancipated and integrally, politically and industrially organized, will come into its own—the full product of its toil—and set up the Industrial, Co-Operative Commonwealth. On that supreme day, and then only, will the miner, to-gether with his brothers in all industries, come out of the depths of inhuman Capitalism into the light of the sane and happy day of Socialist society!

In the meanwhile, "muckers" and miners and wage-slaves everywhere, get in and work a few "shifts" of agitation and education towards redemption, and to do this, get in to the S. L. P.!

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SAY VINCENT!

By Fred G. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.

1. How about that account of the money that has been sent to Heslewood?

2. What is the difference in capturing the Spokane jail and in capturing the White House at Washington?

3. Are you freakish enough to believe that starvation of workingmen on the Spokane rock-pile will aid in the emancipation of the working class?

4. If there is nothing in political agitation, how is it the Labor News Co. and the Daily People are not suppressed for publishing, advertising and delivering the Sue books through the U. S. mail?

5. If the "Industrial Worker" is a revolutionary paper, why does it not advertise something revolutionary instead of cheap restaurants, pawnshops, etc., etc. But, like McIntosh, Tobias, et al., maybe it is the "junk" you want.

6. Have you read that Sue book where Cuckoo Peter tells us the distance to Jerusalem—from vice to virtue? The same distance to the Co-operative Commonwealth—from Anarchy to Socialism.

7. How would you like to debate the following: "Resolved, There are more kinds of Anarchists in the so-called I. W. W. than there are varieties of Heinz's pickles"?

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Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

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Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

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Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 926—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Weekly People

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In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

Bare and grim the marshes are,
Yet one day, and that ere long,
Flowers the somber waste will star,
And the silence pulse with song;
Gold will gleam and green will glint
Where now glooms an ashen tint.

Haste, O wonder-working hour!
We are spent with chill delay;
We would leap, had we the power,
Sheer into the heart of May,
Seeing, hearing, feeling all
Its communicable thrall!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

BEBEL'S ANNIVERSARY.

(From Daily People, Feb. 22.)

This day the Berlin Committee, in charge of Bebel's anniversary festivities, will deliver to August Bebel a bound portfolio containing the manuscript congratulations of all the Socialist organizations of the world. Among the pages in the portfolio is one issued from the National Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party of America, Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, dated January 2, 1910, and bearing the signatures of all the national officers, present at the January session of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. That document runs:

"From distant America three full-throated cheers are sent on the occasion of his 70th anniversary to August Bebel, the brilliancy of whose genius, the fortitude of whose character, the purity of whose life have shed lustre upon the international proletariat, and on International Socialism."

These few strokes sketch the profile of the International proletarian and Socialist Movement of which August Bebel is, to-day, the augustest incarnation—

The International proletarian and Socialist Movement comes, and of necessity must come, fired by the brilliancy of the genius of all ages—the statesman, the orator, the publicist August Bebel reflects the fact in the brilliancy of the many-sided genius that he has bestowed upon the Social Revolution.

The International proletarian and Socialist Movement comes, and of necessity must come, armored in a character, the fortitude and integrity of which is proof against the corrosion of self-seeking vainglory. In his autobiography, now appearing, Bebel relates how, whatever his differences with the highly educated Liebknecht, he informed his friends that "One can learn a hell of a lot from that man," and close became the bonds that drew and held together these two so necessary figures to the Movement. A man of less fortitude and integrity of character would not have hesitated to rupture the German Social Democracy with the self-complacent declaration: "I shan't be bossed by Liebknecht."

The International proletarian and Socialist Movement comes, and of necessity must come, in the panoply of purity of life, a panoply of steel so true that it resists the insidious approaches and casts off the smut of slummery. Bebel's life is model.

Well may the S. L. P., with full-throated cheers, swell the chorus of well-wishes which the International proletarian and Socialist Movement addresses this day to August Bebel, and with which it honors itself.

GOMPERS—DEBS

Through one of those "accidents," that go to prove there is nothing accidental on earth, the morning "World" of February 23 gives on its front page a word-and-picture synopsis of the reason why, here in America, with capitalism developed as in no other country, and with matchless opportunities for its overthrow, the class-struggle continues to give no manifestations other than such tragedies as the Philadelphia strike—workingmen breaking one another's heads, and the capitalist riding the whirlwind.

The "World's" synopsis consists of the pictures of Samual Gompers and Eugene V. Debs, each picture festooned with a telegram sent to the "World" by each, anent the Philadelphia affair.

Mr. Gompers's telegram grinds the regulation organ of pure-and-simple Unionism; Mr. Debs's telegram fiddles the regulation faddle of pure-and-simple Ballotism, the latter all the more emphasized by a disconnected, and confused closing allusion to a "unanimous" Union.

The gist of Mr. Gompers's tune is contained in the sentence: "Through this Union the strike of last year was won. From working anywhere from twelve to eighteen hours a day, for twelve to fifteen cents an hour, their hours were reduced [how much?] and their wages raised [how much?] to a point where they had something to live for"; and he proceeds to declare that the employers have "plotted" against that victory, hence the strike.

The gist of Mr. Debs's fantasia is contained in the sentence: "Every time a policeman's club falls upon the head of a striker, the latter hears the echo of his vote which he cast at the last election. The militia is called out to shoot workers and not capitalists. You don't hear of any capitalists being shot in Philadelphia."

Mr. Gompers's hand-organ grinds false being out of keeping with the facts. The striking Union won nothing that "gave them something to live for" last year. The significant vagueness of Mr. Gompers's tune when its notes trill over the alleged decrease of hours and increase of wages denotes as much. The issue of last year's dispute was not a victory, it was a truce; and the truce, useful as it was, was not a gain due to Unionism, pure and simple, it was a gain due to the POLITICAL POWER OF THE WORKERS. The strike in the early summer of 1909 was ordered shortly before the primary election of June 5. On the day before election the anxious politicians patched up a temporary peace between the contending parties, and the temporary peace afforded the Union an opportunity, which it immediately utilized, to "improve its fortifications."

No less false, being likewise out of keeping with the facts, does Mr. Debs's fiddle faddle. What the striker hears every time a policeman's club falls upon his head is not a one-legged, a one-note echo. It is an echo made up of two notes—one note the note of Labor's ballot cast last election for Capitalism; the other note, the equally important note, is the note of Labor being as DISORGANIZED ON THE INDUSTRIAL AS IT IS ON THE POLITICAL FIELD. We do not hear of capitalists being shot in Philadelphia, not simply because the capitalists voted for themselves, but because they are organized on both fields, industrially as well as the economically. Let Labor cast its vote heavily as it may for a party of its own class, still will the policeman's club fall upon its head with the regulation thud if Labor neglect to organize the physical force that its economic battalions are intended to equip it with, and that alone is fit to perform the revolutionary act—to seize the reins of government.

And there they are—one of them the most notorious figure on the economic, the other the most notorious figure on the political field—grinding and fiddling, each his one-sided, lop-sided pure and simple capriccio, and thereby, instead of musical melody, producing a cacophony that is the fit orchestration to, as it is the best explanation of Philadelphia strike tragedies.

REMEMBER TAMPA!

Philadelphia reports have it that Clarence O. Pratt, the leader of the strike against the Rapid Transit Company, feels confident that, if all the workers of Philadelphia join the strike, his men will surely win.

Pratt should remember Tampa.

About nine years ago substantially the whole working class of Tampa in Florida was organized into one Union. It was not a federation of autonomous bodies. It was an integral affair, every shop in the town being a limb of the body, with the subordinate crafts in the several shops functioning as the nerves and arteries that connected all the limbs with each, and held each in touch with all. Cigar factories, baker shops, restaurants, retail stores, etc., etc., each was organized from top to bottom, each as a unit, and all the units held together making a whole. That whole was called "La Resistencia." Obviously here was something vastly more cohesive than the sympathetic alliance of independent Unions, co-operating in one incident only. Unity of action, accordingly, mutual support, was the law of existence of La Resistencia.

Almost as soon as it started forming, La Resistencia aroused the bitterest feelings among the employing class. When a strike took place, the whole shop went out. When several shops were organized in the body, a strike at any of them smote them all. The thing was redoubtable. The employing class of Tampa yelled "Anarchy!", and, the button being touched from the central bureau of capitalist news, all the capitalist papers of the land, North, South, West and East echoed "Anarchy!" That was in 1901.

The Pratt conditions under which the success of his strike is, according to him, to be made certain, existed in Tampa. But what happened then? Idle labor from all over the country poured in, headed by members of Gompers's International Cigar Makers' Union. From the latter especially the "fittest" were picked out, sworn in as constables, armed and let loose upon La Resistencia. Its offices were shot through the windows; its officers shanghaied; some were shipped on board small vessels and marooned on rocky islands in the Gulf; others were thrown into trains at the point of the bayonet and railroaded away to goodly distances. La Resistencia was smashed. What is it that had happened? La Resistencia had organized on too narrow a basis. THE BASIS OF PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY, AT ANY ONE SPOT, IN ANY COUNTRY, IS THE BROAD CONFINES OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

What does it matter if all Labor in Philadelphia strike? It will incommode the exploiter, but only for a while. Outside of Philadelphia is a mass of unorganized Labor. Even the allegedly organized are in reality unorganized. They are all unorganized in reality because ruptured on both the political and the economic field; and they are in that state of rupture because as yet the only light that can unify men to a purpose, the light shed from the beacon of the common class goal of a lofty ideal, has zealously been kept from reaching their minds' eyes by the Pratts themselves. A general strike in Philadelphia would have for its practical result the swamping of the city's proletariat by the floods from without.

Remember Tampa!

A BUBBLE WELL PRICKED.

Among the many forces and bodies working in this city for less crowded conditions of living, is the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York. The Committee is only one of surely a dozen similar organizations. The movement is widespread.

Time was when such a movement would have been looked up to in admiration as an evidence of "philanthropy" and "the world is getting better." Into this bubble of mind-beclouding sentimentality the Committee itself is at great pains to stick the much-needed pin. In its bulletin just issued on "Why the Manufacturer Wants to Prevent Congestion of Population" the Committee quotes this statement "from a conservative organization, The Merchant's Association of New York":

"From the point of view of this Association any schemes that would increase the facilities of rapid transit and distribution of freight and increase the power of production through MORE EFFICIENT LABOR and LOWER RENTALS, with all of the incidental benefits that would accrue therefrom, are, FROM A PRACTICAL BUSINESS STANDPOINT, highly desirable."

That is a good stiff pin; but even the stiffest of pins may wobble unless well driven home. The Committee proceeds to drive its pin home, as follows:

"A prominent English manufacturer, Mr. W. H. Lever, at Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, writes that he builds cottages and provides gardens for his workers at only one per cent. profit because it PAYS him to do so from A STRICTLY COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW, that is—A HEALTHY WORKER CAN WORK BETTER AND THAT MEANS LARGER PROFITS."

But even if selfish, is not this movement for better housing of the workers a sign of progress? it may be asked. Just the reverse. Formerly the employer cared not a whit about the conditions his working people lived under. He did not have to. He used them up as fast as they came, squeezed them dry, and flung them aside—knowing there were plenty more, bounding with health and strength, waiting to take their places. Now, however, having used up all the fresh blood, having by generations of exploitation exhausted all their energy and produced a sapped and devitalized stock, he finds that he must first build up and carefully conserve their labor power before he can make use of it. That is the secret of the anti-congestion movement insofar as it concerns the manufacturer, and it is a secret which spells anything but progress for the workers—it spells declining well-being.

ONCE MORE, THE "DILL."

A number of inquiries having come in regarding last week's article on "The Dill," it will be best to answer them in lump.

The word "Dill" is an arbitrary name, given by Prof. Norton of Yale to the "index," or average gold value of all commodities.

"Index" is a mathematico-commercial or statistical term. The idea of "average" is inseparable from, and underlies the "Index."

An "average" in anything implies a figure that is above some of the things averaged, or below them; and possibly not tallying exactly with any. If there are in a room five persons of the respective ages of 10, 15, 20, 50 and 70, then the average age in that room is 33. If in that room there are seven persons of whom six own one nickle apiece, and the seventh owns $90.70, the average amount of money owned by the seven men would be $13. Obviously, if the average value of a given quantity of, say, 100 commodities is, say, a $20 gold piece; then the implication is that some of the commodities will be of a lower, some of higher value. If all were of the same value, then, no average, or "index," in short, no "Dill," would be needed.

The "Dill," accordingly, is a monetary unit to express the value of the weighted average in gold pieces of specified commodities, and it is to be a creation of law.

From this the following conclusions follow:

1st. The "Dill," being legal tender, must be accepted by a creditor in cancellation of a debt due him, whether the "Dill" represents as much value as the creditor originally parted with or not;

2nd. The seller of goods of a value below the "Dill" will be delighted to "do business." He would be getting more than he parts with; but

3rd. And here is where "the trouble will begin to brew"—the seller of goods of a value above the "Dill" valuation will say: "Nothing doing." The would-be purchaser will have to add to the "Dill" as much more as the seller is of the opinion that his goods are worth. And he will have his way, unless the would-be purchaser can bring a policeman along with him to club the seller into acquiescence.

Money, as a legal tender, is a creature of law, and as such it figures only as a means of payment of debt. Nevertheless, creature of law though the legal tender is, it is not created arbitrarily. The legal tender ever is predicated upon actual value at the time of its creation. That value may, a few years later, be above the value specified by law—in that case the debtor is loser and the creditor gainer; or the legal tender may, a few years later, be below the value specified by law—in that event the debtor is a gainer and the creditor a loser.

Money, however, figures also as a medium of exchange. In that capacity it matters not what value the coin had at the time of its coinage. In exchange, seller and purchaser are a law, each unto himself. No Federal Act can compel a would-be purchaser to part with money at a "Dill" valuation if, in his opinion, the "Dill" is worth more than the goods; vice versa, no Federal Act can compel a seller to accept for his commodity a "Dill" valuation that, in his opinion, falls below the value of his goods.

The "Dill" is an old chimera—the chimera of legislating value—a chimera that, as naturally as dogs breed puppies, is bred from the copulation of bourgeois Denseness, touching the source of value, with bourgeois Superstition, touching the necessity of Money.

Organizing Dues Payers in Colo.

Denver, Colo., February 25.—The State Federation of Labor of Colorado proudly announces that after five months of organizing, two of its officials have largely increased the state membership, attaching sixty unions to the state central body. In other words, and considered in the light of the fact that the craft autonomy form of organization spells impotency for Labor, this additional membership means so many additional dues payers. The following trades were among those reported "organized":

Engineers No. 1, coopers, bookbinders, roofers, tobacco strippers, painters, printing pressmen, press assistants, pressmen No. 1, and street railway employes, all of Denver; painters, carpenters, musicians, Trades assembly, boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths and blacksmiths, all of Alamosa; carpenters, barbers and Trades assembly, Fort Collins; musicians, newsboys and carriers, Colorado Springs; United Mine Workers, barbers, plumbers and Trades assembly, Trinidad; printers, Durango; pressmen, leather workers and barbers, Pueblo; machinists, teamsters, plumbers and Trades assembly, Grand Junction; mine workers of Palisade, Dakona, Frederick and Sunnyside and carpenters of Greeley.

TOLD BY THE POOR.

Chicago Shows This the Worst Winter for Decades.

Chicago, February 24.—Gauged by the number of poor who have applied for assistance at the twelve stations of the United Charities of Chicago, this has been the severest winter in several decades. Superintendent Kingsley of the United Charities said to-day that the endurance of Chicago's poor was near the snapping point.

"Where 200 has been the ordinary number of a day's appeals, there were over 300 yesterday," he stated.

THE WICKERSHAMMIAN THEORY

The George Washington University was on last Washington's birthday the stage from which Attorney-General Wickersham announced a historico-political-economic theory that must have caused Queen Bess to groan in her grave with anger at her hastiness, and the shelves of the Federal Bureau of Corporations simultaneously to rattle with indignation. On the day, and at the place aforenamed, the Attorney-General declared that the issue of Trusts, now confronting the country, is identical with the Monopolies issue that "embarrassed Queen Elizabeth of English history and other rulers of more remote ages."

If the modern issue of Trusts presents the identical problem presented by Monopolies in the days of Queen Elizabeth, then the identical methods that disposed of Monopolies then should be able to dispose of Trusts now. Queen Bess silenced the outcry against Monopolies. Why does not the Government to-day silence the outcry against the Trusts? The question disposes of the Wickershammian theory.

The circumstance that charters are the starting point of some of the modern Corporations has superinduced the error of believing that the Trust gets its power from above, and has caused the fact of the concentrative power of capital to be concealed. A comparison of the Monopolies of old with the Trusts of to-day dispels the error, and tells the tale of "Capital."

Not a single Monopoly in Queen Bess's reign but was a creature of her own sweet will, bestowed upon some palace creature, who had earned her favor. Not a single Monopoly in Queen Bess's reign but was conjured into life by the royal conjurer's wand of a patent. The grantee of the patent was, by the royal will, vested with the right to sell a certain necessary of life, salt, for instance, and the same patent deprived all others from dealing in the same goods. No Patent, no Monopoly. The many, who, though able to deal, say, in salt, were forbidden from so doing by the patent which bestowed the exclusive right upon Sir Walter Raleigh, for instance, set up a howl. The howl of these was swelled by the howls of traders in other necessaries whom a patent in favor of some other favorite likewise forced out of the market. *Every new patent weakened the patent system.* The chorus of howls became national, and, the source of the trouble being the Crown, the Crown found it advisable to silence the outcry by removing the provocation. The revocation of the patents ended monopoly.

Otherwise with the Trust. The shelves of the Federal Bureau of Corporations heave with tomes upon the history of the Trusts. Some of these started with a charter, 'tis true; that, however, the charter was no basic cause of such Trusts appears from the fact that, despite numerous charter revocations, such Trusts have continued to "do business at the old stand." The Standard Oil is an instance in point. No modern charter is the equivalent of the old time patent. At best the modern charter is a rung of the ladder up which Concentrative Capital climbs, and which, having attained the upmost rung, Concentrative Capital may comfortably kick over. But many a modern flourishing and "grasping" Trust never had a charter to start with. Of these the Tobacco Trust is as good an illustration as any.

The Trust is the logical outcome of the law of value as the law works itself out in commerce, or under the system of modern production for sale. The more concentrated capital can produce with less consumption of labor power; that cheapens goods; cheaper goods crowd out the dearer, and, along with the goods, their owners; competition becomes suicidal; the combination arises;—and, leaping over obstructions thrown in its path, and smashing through others, the Trust puts in its appearance—an appearance, different from that of Monopoly, big with beneficent possibilities. Hence, *every new Trust strengthens the Trust system;* hence, also, the sting of the Trust is not, like the sting of the Monopoly of old, to be drawn by revoking it out of existence, but by turning it into collective property, being, in fact, a creature of the collectivity.

The root of Monopoly lies in the mists that "hedge in the Crown"; the root of the Trust lies deep in the earth. The two are formations of different nature. As such they demand different methods of treatment. The Wickershammian theory knows nothing of all this. Hence Wickershammian speeches that must cause the bones of the Virgin Queen to groan with anger—if her Monopolies were of the nature of the Trust then she rashly forsook her favorites; and that must cause the shelves of the Federal Bureau of Corporations to rattle with indignation—if the Trust is like the Monopolies of old then those shelves are loaded with fiction.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

MARX IN CHINA

Chinese Journal Publishes His Picture and Some Facts—Political Lay in Flowery Kingdom.

A Chinese journalist, Sin Tschangpe, publishes in the Paris "Eclair" a curious picture of Marx which, a few weeks ago appeared in the illustrated supplement of the Shanghai paper, "Hu-pao." The Chinese artist no doubt used the best known photograph he could find of Marx for his pen sketch, but unconsciously he gave Marx Chinese expressions. No Chinese would need be ashamed of the slightly slanted eyes of "this" Karl Marx. The imposing head of hair and beard has disappeared under the fine lines of the artist. The whole mien appears soft, peaceful and exalted by a quiet contemplation. Were it not for the Western Prince Albert coat and the starched shirt over which the monocle falls one would regard this portrait as that of a Buddhistic philosopher minus a queue.

Sin Tschangpe also furnishes the article from the Chinese paper. "Karl Marx," it states, "was a German sociologist and jurist. During the French revolution of 1848 Marx and his disciples in London, who had drawn a lesson from this event, published a manifesto. In the year 1864, they founded the 'International Workingmen's Association.' Karl Marx's most important book is 'Capital.' This work has now spread the fundamentals of Socialism in all countries. Socialists who regard political action necessary and want to unite in a political party, consider Marx as the founder of their party. One finds therefore to-day, in the parliaments of England, France, Germany, etc., Socialists whose doctrines are dictated by Marx.

"Marx was born 1818 and died 1883."

According to Tschangpe's assurances, the future Chinese parliament will show a Socialist representation. In the last few years China has had a "public opinion," a "political world," which evermore insistently demands participation in the administration of the Empire. The formation of political parties was the natural sequence of this awakening to modern life. The "Dynastic Conservatives," the "anti-Dynastic Legitimists," the "Progressive Republicans" organized for the struggle for these great reform questions. And lately the party of the "Revolutionary Socialists" is successfully contesting in this political arena.

The leader of the Chinese Social Democracy is Sun Ysien or Sun Yat Sen, a man of about forty, who was born on the Sandwich Islands. He is the son of a Cantonese Chinaman. Sun Ysien made extensive studies in the United States, and for the last twelve years he has worked tirelessly in Japan, Philippine Islands, Java and San Francisco, as a revolutionary agitator. In China he mainly relied upon the secret "anti Dynastic Opposition." Only lately he developed towards Socialism. Through him the first Socialist pamphlets were smuggled into China. The Government set repeatedly a price upon his head; but it was never successful in capturing the agitator.

Chinese Socialism in its present form must be regarded as in its preparatory stage. It still takes into consideration first of all the strongly impregnated national pride of the Chinese, it lacks the international ideal. But Sun Ysien and his friends count on the gradual transformation of China into an industrial country and as a consequence, the arising of a proletariat which can be easily educated to the acceptance of the Socialist doctrines.

For the present the number of Chinese Socialists is still small. Most disciples of Sun Ysien are students who partly educated themselves in Europe or America. Amongst them are excellent speakers and enthusiastic men, who are ready for any sacrifice. And all those young people go through the country as active agitators, and describe to the listening poor the happiness which the application of Chinese "family-communism" to the whole community will bring.—Volks-reund and Arb. Zeitung.

Guadeloupians Carry on Strike.

Point-A-Pitre, Guadeloupe, February 22.—Following the strike of 20,000 sugar cane cutters, several grinding plants have ceased operation. Attempts to continue the gathering of the crops are vigorously opposed by the strikers, who are alleged to have started fires in several fields. The director of the Beauport plant has been captured by the strikers, and has appealed to the military for "help." The distillery and grinding plant, "Courcelles," was sacked during the night.

Gov. Gautret passed the night with the strikers, endeavoring to force them back to work at the inadequate wages offered by their exploiters.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—Glad to see you!

UNCLE SAM—So am I.

B. J.—You won't be by the time you hear what I got to say.

U. S.—What's up!

B. J. (with a cocksure swagger)—I used to take stock in your Socialist Labor Party——

U. S.—And now——

B. J.—I take stock in it no more!

U. S.—Did you need a job, and were you bribed with one by the S. P.?

B. J.—No, Sir! I have joined the Anarchists!

U. S.—Hey! Ho!

B. J. (screwing himself to the sticking point)—No "hey! ho!" about it. I got the arguments—got them firm.

U. S. (smiling)—'Raus mit 'em!

B. J.—Your S. L. P. believes in private property.

U. S.—We do. We believe a man is entitled to the private ownership of his full social share in his product. We deny proprietary rights only in the necessaries to work with.

B. J.—I understand. We Anarchists don't believe in any private property, whatever. You S. L. P. men believe in the ownership of what you call the full social share in your product.

U. S.—We plead "guilty."

B. J.—That means that a man may ac-cu-mu-late (rolling the word).

U. S.—If he wants to, sure.

B. J.—He can ac-cu-mu-late a thousand dollars.

U. S.—And then a thousand dollars worth of goods, if he is fool enough to hoard.

B. J.—And fifty thousand?

U. S.—And a hundred thousand. Any amount that is his social share in his product.

B. J. (clapping his hands)—I got you!

U. S.—Where? How? When?

B. J.—I'll show you. What would there be to prevent a man from setting up a private factory?

U. S—Nothing that I can see.

B. J. (with glistening eyes)—And what would prevent him from using that "full social share in his product," that he has ac-cu-mu-la-ted, to exploit others?

U. S. (looks amazed)—To "exploit others."

B. J. (with increasing cock-sureness)—Yes—yes—to exploit others!

U. S. holds his sides and laughs.

B. J.—Answer—don't laugh!

U. S.—I'll answer you (laughing louder) so soon as I can stop laughing at your tomfoolery.

B. J.—Tomfoolery!

U. S.—What will prevent him from "exploiting others"?

B. J.—Yes—yes—what will prevent him?

U. S.—He will be prevented by the good and sufficient fact that nobody will be ass enough to work and be exploited when there are the public factories of which, as a citizen, he is a part-owner, and in which he can work without being exploited.—Did that get into your noddle?

B. J.'s jaw droops.

U. S.—My gay and festive Anarchist, under Socialism, the man who is fool enough to accumulate and build a factory for himself will have to work it himself; he will be prevented from "exploiting others" by the simple fact that there will be no "others" to be "exploited."—Does that get through your wool?

B. J. is seized with an itch back of both his ears.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, 'tis bad enough to be fooled by a clever fellow; but to be [illegible] by some crack-brained Anarchist—Shame!

Play One Set Against the Other.

Baltimore, February 24.—An increase of ten per cent. in salaries has been granted, it is alleged, by the Western Maryland Railroad to its telegraphers. More than 300 operators will be affected by the advance, which was announced here to-day.

No action has yet been taken by the Western Maryland concerning the demands of its trainmen for higher wages.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

COMMENDS "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed are fifty cents for the Operating Fund. I have for a long time wanted to commend the Daily and Weekly People for the magnificent work it is doing for the Socialist Movement, and for its editorials, especially in spanking such mental freaks as Tom Watson, and for soundly flaying the contemptible fakirs in the trade unions. Whatever criticisms the intellectuals of the S. P. make against The People, they are good for nothing, as these gentlemen don't understand the Socialist Movement.

The work of the Daily and Weekly People, I repeat, is splendid. May its light ever burn bright.

Wm. O'Keefe.

Seattle, Wash., February 12.

THE ACTS OF GOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago I noticed a decision of, I think, a New York Judge, favoring a defendant railroad company, in a damage suit account of loss of life, in which the railroad attorneys, who were sustained by the judge's decision, made the plea that the company should be held blameless because the accident was an "act of God."

"The acts of God" will soon outrival the acts of the Apostles if such decisions are sustained, and will prove of valuable assistance to directors who don't direct, and managers who manage by proxy. I am employed by a railroad company which could certainly give God a great deal of responsibility just now, if their sins of omission could be charged up to him. Besides making God their scapegoat, the railroad companies are daily proving the incompetency of the capitalist class to manage industry, and how the race for colossal fortunes, and the private ownership of transportation lines is blocking progress.

The road I am working on is covered by slow orders to such an extent that the average time of its trains between terminals is about ten miles per hour, the road is blocked with freight, engines are failing daily, part of the time most of the water tanks on the division are frozen up and out of commission, and no effort is being made to get motive power, or to put the road in physical condition to handle the business it is lined with. The stations are unsanitary, and inconvenient for the wage slaves who are forced to labor in them, and the traveling public who are obliged to spend hours in them waiting for delayed trains.

I presume these things should be charged up to God, but they are not, instead of that the employes are mercilessly rawhided, and asked to assume the risks and responsibility that rightfully belong,—not as you may suppose—on the blood leeching, life destroying management,—but on God and his inscrutable ways. Don Arturo.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 19.

THE SEED SPROUTS IN EL PASO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sympathizers and members of Section El Paso, Texas, had the pleasure of again meeting Charles Pierson, who stopped in this city a day while on his way to Phoenix, Ariz. Owing to short notice, we lacked time in which to advertise his meeting as we should have liked to do. Therefore Sunday afternoon, February 13, found but few of us at our temporary headquarters. Pierson addressed us in such tones of sincerity that he won from a Mexican sympathizer his application for membership. It is hoped his words of encouragement and valuable hints tendered to promote the life of our Section will not be forgotten.

As adherents of the infant Section, his cheering words imbued us with a strong desire to realize our ideal. A heart stirring address as the one he gave of Section Chicago when it was first organized, and how, from a handful of members such as we in El Paso now have, it struggled, and by virtue of the will and determination of the stalwart few, made Section Chicago what it is to-day—one of the largest in the S. L. P. Members of Section El Paso must concentrate themselves on the "I will" in order to accomplish like results. His parting words, "Don't give up the old ship." "Stand by the S. L. P." were indeed inspiring. Clementi Garcia translated the address to the Mexicans word for word. It is again hoped our sympathizers will aid us in our efforts by enrolling on our membership list, and we as members will bear in mind all that has been said, bestirring ourselves to hasten the day of emancipation, and at least not fail to attend the regular business meetings and Sunday afternoon discussions.

F. C.

El Paso, Texas, February 15.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia's public meetings in Morning Star Hall, 9th and Callowhill streets, are being fairly well attended. We do not get as large audiences as the "freethinkers," S. P.-ers, etc. who "give the people what they want." We hold that the revolutionary Socialist movement is to lead the working class, not to be led by the working class, and we can see a great change in the mental attitude of many persons who have been attending our meetings, persons who at first thought that we were "slinging mud."

On Sunday, February 20th Mr. Geo. Brown, he calls himself an "anarchist," spoke on the subject, "High prices—the Cause and Cure." His theory was that high prices are due to the government taxes on the products of labor. He said that he had several remedies, but would suggest none because the people were not yet ready to accept his plan. He thought that as he had explained the cause of high prices the cure would be easily found. Mr. Brown's mistakes were ably corrected by speakers in the audience. In his closing speech, Brown made a laughing-stock of the position of the S. P.

Our literature sale was $1.45; collection $2.23.

On the same afternoon the so-called Socialist party held a special meeting to discuss the subject, "What is the matter with the S. P.?" One hundred persons attended the meeting, though it was purposely not advertised in the "Call," nor in a monthly circular, called "The Socialist," which is issued by this local of the S. P. The meeting was not attended by any of the "moguls" of the S. P. The followers were left to find out for themselves "what is the matter?" They did not find out.

Some said that the S. P. is all right. Others said it is nearly all right. More said it is not right, but it will be right soon. One man said that the trouble was on the part of the S. P. men not "pulling enough door bells." A young chap named Wysham won the hisses of the bigots and the applause of the thinking element present when he referred to the S. P.'s position on unionism and the S. P.'s refusal to debate with the S. L. P. Wysham asked: "what will we say next summer when we will be asked why we refused to debate with the S. L. P.?"

Wysham's stand at that meeting was a brave one, but he will be stronger when he understands that a man need not make any apologies for being in the right.

I have only one comment to make on the meeting: it is a comment which was once made by Samuel Randall, Democrat, once Speaker of the House in Washington. Randall rose in a dramatic manner and said, "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen," and then looking at his opponent, he exclaimed, wringing his hands: "Great God! Great God!! Great God!!!"

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 22.

PUTS WATSON TO TEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending inclosed herewith a copy of a communication I have just now mailed to Tom Watson, at Thomson, Ga. It explains itself. When I hear from Watson, if I do, I will let you know what he says.

Word H. Mills.

Columbia, S. C., February 15

(Enclosure.)

Editor Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine:—

I have read but one of your articles on "Socialists and Socialism"—that in the February number. If what I found there is a fair example of the others, it is not necessary to read the others.

No argument sound in logic can be constructed on a false premise, and your premise on the definition and treatment of Surplus Value is erroneous. You define Surplus Value as the profit made by a dealer who has taken no part in the labor of production of a commodity, to another, whereas Marx's definition makes explicit that Surplus Value is that part of Labor's product for which Labor is not paid, therefore of which Labor is robbed.

This being true, and it can be quickly verified by referring to Marx's "Capital," you have painfully constructed a creation of untruth which you label "Surplus Value," and then proceed to demolish it and point a moral or lesson where none exists. Others of your presentments are subject to equally effective criticism. In fact, there are so many mis-statements, half-truths and absurd deductions in your diatribe that to refute them it is only necessary to enter a general denial of the truthfulness of the premises stated; or, one must be given sufficient space to quote the proper authorities and make deductions from facts.

If you are fair-minded you will not deny sufficient space to some man who is an acknowledged authority on these subjects to present the contentions of the scientific Socialists. As a person so qualified, I would name Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

With relation to your denial of the Socialists' claim of economic causes of wars, you are hardly fair; at least there is another side to the "facts" you present, a side which takes cognizance of the economic facts behind the frivolous ones you present. If you will read the works of Eugene Sue included in the "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," you will have shed upon your mind a clear light of the economic causes of the Crusades; if you will read Franz von Sickingen you will not be in any doubt as to the economic causes of the Reformation and the Religious Wars consequent upon them and incident thereto. And so with other examples you enumerate and dwell upon. You present only the superficial reasons; a Socialist writer, competent to do it, would give the REAL reasons, as gleaned from history.

There is a homely colloquial axiom—"Every knock is a boost," and in the outcome I feel sure your fulminations against Socialists and Socialism will do more good than harm to the Cause; but it seems a pity that it is made necessary to reach the truth through a bog of misinformation and distorted deductions. It seems too bad that what you write should reach so many people who do not have access to the books you condemn, and who perhaps would not have the patience to read them if they had them. Thus you create wrong prejudices that it may require generations to eradicate; and God knows, we all labor under the mountains of prejudice piled up by forty centuries of ignorance and wrong teaching already, without adding to the burden.

Let us have in verity "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," that is to say that every man shall have the privilege to labor, and having rendered social service, enjoy his just and full measure of the socialized product.

Word H. Mills.

DRAWS THE LINE SOMEWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed matter is self explanatory. You may use it if you wish, or any part that you may think of use.

Bill B. Cook.

Galveston, Tex., February 14.

(Enclosure.)

Friend Tom:—I did not see you before your departure; the weather being entirely unfavorable to the fabric comprising my wardrobe, I dared not venture beyond the portals of my own home. I had fooled the woodyard out of sufficient fuel to have a suspicion of warmth about the house, and being of a suspicious nature, I hung round about the place under suspicion. It has been my custom for some years to buy my winter's supply of wearing apparel during the balmy spring time, but this year I allowed "Old Boreas" to slip up on me unawares and I am paying the penalty of procrastination.

Tom, I suppose it is hard for one to overcome the old S. L. P. training and he is very apt to look upon everything not strictly orthodox as being of the "freak" order. You said while here that you would be glad to see me in the S. P. and doing active work for that party. I have tried honestly to get in line, but the result has been that I dropped back into old habits that I acquired long ago. I can not help "cussing" the "Appeal" and its converts. I have run the gamut of an inexhaustible vocabulary in an effort to wake some of them into a feeble semblance of comprehensiveness, some realization of the reality of the things to come. I have tried patiently for hours to drill into the think block" of an "Appealite" that he o more paid the tax on the wealth he created than the other "jackass" paid ax on the corn he planted, plowed, harrowed, and cribbed. I have tried to show them that the Post Office was not a Socialist institution—and then to be advised to read the "Rip Saw"! OUCH! Say, Dick would make a splendid "ad" writer, eh? I have often wondered where the source of Socialist sterility was located and then I was handed a copy of the Buzz Saw. No need to question further! I had a fellow tell me that K. Lamity of the Harpoon did not know what he was writing about but that "Dicky" was there with the big knowledge.

Tom, Galveston has some fine hustling lads, with the making of good Socialists among them and then the local is blessed(?) with some of the d——dst freaks and damphools on earth.—the Christian Science maniac, the Trade Union hopeful, the small biz freak, who will organize an industrial government after we have captured it politically, and last, but not least, the sentimentalist who believes the movement divine! Say, pard, I suppose the way to join is to shut both eyes, jump in and stir the muddy waters? I will think it over.

While I have objections to the S. L. P. none of them stand out so glaring as those I have for the S. P. Compare the personnel of the two parties. If you become a Socialist through the teachings of the S. L. P., you remain a revolutionary Socialist till you are planted in six feet of solid comfort. You may leave the S. L. P., but the training stays with you for good. On the other hand, one can be in the S. P. in full fellowship with the comrades and follow as many vagaries as there are shining points in the heavens, go the entire rounds of the old parties for expediency's sake, and then be welcomed back to the S. P. as often as he wishes to repeat the performance and return. The S. L. P. is made up of the working class proletaire with a small sprinkling of "High Brows," while the S. P. has the working class proletaire, the slum proletaire, the bum proletaire, the freak religious proletaire, and are top heavy with the "High Brows." The S. L. P. members are students of the social and economic problems. They are men capable of deep thought and then getting results. The S. P. members read the "Appeal" and then go "Waylayin" an unsuspecting public and accusing themselves of being Socialists.

I was asked by one if I were a revolutionary Socialist and upon being assured that I was, he gave me to distinctly understand that he was not one of the "crazies." According to his views, all we have to do is to elect Debs, take things out of the hands of the trust, "ile the car, Jerry, and let her slide." O Hallelujah! I am saved!

I see a new paper from Oklahoma. Among other things it believes in the equalization of taxes. Now, wouldn't that jar you? Place your arms around the poor little property owner, and to hell with the fellow who pays rent. He should own a home and the whole Socialist army would be marshalled to his defense. Own all you can get, get it by skinning the wage earner, and if it be a house and lot, or runs into the millions, **declare yourself a** Socialist, vote the ticket and we will place a plank in our platform for your special benefit. Victimizer Berger will assure you this statement is correct, or you can call at the house of Simon the Tanner and get a vision of what will be done for you if you vote the ticket.

We seem to be having a "hull-of-a-time" in the Soak-a-Loosnes movement own Texas way. Dallas broke out of harness, went to Grand Saline and put up "dere own gang of muts," and are now **endeavoring to break** back again as the chance of controlling the state machinery is larger to-day than for some time. It seems that the whole row developed from the ambition of Mr. George Clifton Edwards, he of the "classical high brow." While "Brer" Edwards has never said so publicly, he has been very anxious that his "Socialist" Trade Union paper the "Laborer," should be the official organ of the S. P. in Texas. Now, Georgie is not very aggressive by nature, but if you oppose some little scheme that Georgie is fathering, he becomes a wasp. Over at Tyler lived a darn fool "peeaner" tuner named Bell who scotched the wheels of "High Brows" well oiled vehicle and then "High Brow" went looking for red, blood red, r-e-v-e-n-g-e, and he got it. Several other "grouches" had a bone to pick with the state office, so they proceeded to bust H—ll out of things. Among these was a small capitalist, Jno. Kerrigan by name, who runs a store in Dallas and works young girls to the limit of endurance and pays them $3 per week; one Rhodes, who acts in the capacity of camp follower, showing up where the pickings are thickest, one R. H. Campbell, who "left" Iowa and "come" to Texas, one Rev. Chas. Breckon, who wrote a brilliant editorial while assistant editor of the "Laborer," stating the S. L. P. had met in convention, nominated Preston and Smith to head their ticket, but fortunately for the welfare of the public, both candidates were in jail. On the following Sunday he had the colossal gall to deliver an address on class-consciousness. (Hold my head, I will feel better in a minute).

I have seen the circular sent out by the Saline "bunch," asking that state affairs of the party be placed in the hands of the N. E. C., and another election be called. Mizner of Halletsville proves himself a good Socialist, but a poor politician. He advises the comrades to vote in favor of throwing state affairs into the hands of the N. E. C. and calling for the election, showing that he is willing to sacrifice himself for the good of the party. I would gamble a "palone" pup the regulars in the party get the "hooks." There is an Ethiopian in the building material somewhere. "High Brow" is attempting law, "Bob" Campbell is managing the "Laborer," and the "Laborer" is owned by a stock company of Socialists. The State convention will be very enthusiastic over closing the party breach, and most anybody can get most anything they want by asking for it. The Saline crowd will be there with the "Laborer" in car load lots. The "Laborer" will be chockful of half tones showing the lineaments of prominent "So's" and others not so "prominent," and all the while "High Brow" keeps his foot on the soft pedal and hums "I can read my title clear to the official organ of the state," and some kindly(?) disposed "mark" offers a resolution that the "Laborer" be adopted as the state official organ, and it is so ordered. Having the official paper at Dallas, the "High Brow" and his salty friends will soon be in a position to control state affairs even to naming the official family.

Well, old timer, there is more I could say, but I had best keep it for a come back at the "High Brow" "Bob" Campbell, or mayhap "Dusty" Rhodes, as I have a suspicion that one or the other will have a run in on me as soon as this letter is seen. As to joining the party, I will say that I can not see it that way. I am not particular as to whom I ramble with but I must draw the lines somewhere, and this is about the limit.

Yours always for, and nothing short of, the Revolution,

Bill B. Cook.

A SCRAP OF INFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That the suicidal tactics of the craft unions, in making contracts with the employing class, thereby giving to the employers notice of a strike in advance, is of advantage to the employers and of no benefit to the workers, is well known to Socialists. Bitter experience will make this common knowledge to all wage workers.

Let me add a little cumulative testimony.

I am at work in a stone quarry and crusher. Crushed rock for road ballast, "rip-rap," and what is called by the men "sea wall" rock are gotten out. Regular ballast cars, flat cars and coal cars are used to haul the rock.

At this point let me call the reader's attention to the fact that some of the coal miners of the country are seeking to make a new contract with the mine owners. What the craft union calls a contract expires April 1.

Now at this stone quarry where I am exploited the coal supply gave out on January 17. This necessitated a lay off of ten hours.

While the men were idle I said to the general foreman:

"Why is it, do you suppose, that the railroad company does not furnish this place with a larger supply of coal?"

"The Santa Fe railroad expects the coal miners to go out on strike about April 1, and the company has been cutting us short on coal cars because they are using all the cars they can get to store up coal before the strike takes place," he answered.

Since January 17 the car supply (coal cars) has been short. On February 8 the supply of coal cars was cut off entirely, and remains so up till to-day, February 16.

I again said to the foreman on the 14th:

"Seeing the wrecks on the Santa Fe system show no signs of decreasing, why is it, do you suppose, that they are not getting out the rip-rap rock?"

In almost the same words he used before he explained that the coal cars were needed and were being used to store up coal in anticipation of the miners' strike.

On January 18 some of the men who were at work at Ponca City, Okla., where coal cars only are used to haul rock, the quarry there being only a rip-rap quarry, made their appearance here bearing the news that the Ponca City quarry had closed down. A few days later, about January 21, another set of men made their appearance from Augusta, Kansas, where another quarry is situated, bringing the news that that quarry also had closed down.

Can any one believe that these things

Joe.

Uncas, Okla., February 16.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

M. N., DES MOINES, IA.—If the Trusts were responsible for the rise in prices, then goods which are not yet trustified would not also be dearer. If the tariff is responsible for the rise in prices then goods which are not "protected" should show no increase in prices. Fact is that the price of goods, not trustified and of goods not "protected," has steadily increased, while the price of some of the "protected" and "trustified" goods, such as sugar and steel rails, has rather tended downwards.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Not at all! The American workers are not as far off as ever in accepting Socialism. The heathen Temple, in which once the stack of American political and economic false gods stood placidly erect in all their hideousness, now is strewn with the fragments of many of these and the rest are tottering. Why else should the Civic Federation and the Roman Catholic political machine be as industrious as we see them at their Malapropian job of trying to sweep the Socialist flood back?

T. B., ALTOONA, PA.—This is the 61st Congress. Each Congress has two sessions, unless a special session is called, in which event the Congress sessions are more than two, as many more as there may be special sessions. The first, regular, session of Congress begins on the first Monday of December of the year following the election of Representatives, and continues until the Congress chooses to adjourn. It never adjourns before March; often it extends its sessions into the summer months. Hence the first session is called the "long session," in distinction with the second, regular, session, which, also opening on the first Monday of December, must adjourn on the next March 4, the date of its expiration. That second session is called the "short session." The term of a Representative in Congress begins on March 4 following the previous November election.

J. C., NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Celibacy of the Roman Catholic priest was a state long struggled for in the Christian church, until under Pope Gregory VII, 1074, it was established by peremptory decree.

W. F., HOLLAND, MICH.—When an S. P. man, or a Gompers Unionist, says that the S. L. P. hits "repellingly hard," the objects he has in view are several—first, to humbug some inexperienced S. L. P. friend into the belief that he would join the S. L. P. if only the S. L. P. would stop hitting so "repellingly hard"; second, to get the inexperienced friend to exercise pressure upon the S. L. P. not to hit so "repellingly hard"; third, if he should succeed in that, to have all the freer hand to dupe the people, whom to dupe the "repellingly hard" S. L. P. hits render increasingly difficult to him.

E. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It makes a vast difference whether a man is a Utopian Socialist or not. The Utopian is a sentimentalist. Without correct methods no goal is attainable. The Utopian denies the evolutionary theory of society. Hence with him Socialism is a matter of heart. The love for a good house to live in does not make a man an architect. The house he raises will be everlastingly tumbling together over his ears.—Next question next week.

C. G., EL PASO, TEX.—Such matters are for the Texas S. L. P. members to settle, at first, among themselves, without intervention of the members outside of Texas.

T. H. O., SPOKANE, WASH.—All Anarchists are not slummists; but all slummists are Anarchists.

A. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter will be handled next week. Surely, both the professor and the orator are beaches.

L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.—All "suffragettes" are "suffragists," but all "suffragists" are not "suffragettes." By "suffragists" is understood all the people who are interested in extending the suffrage to women, even those who confine their propaganda to the pink tea methods of the drawing room. By "suffragettes" is understood those women who demand suffrage for woman, and whose methods are not simply the methods of peace, but also the methods of war.—Next question next week.

W. H., JOHNSTOWN, PA.—That is a good analogy—the pre-Socratic and even the Socratic school of materialists were to the modern scientists what the astrologer was to the astronomer, or the alchemist to the chemist.

T. J., JOPLIN, MO.—Waste no time on the farmer. High prices cause him no hardships, consequently will not discontent him. True, he has now to pay $1.45 cents for what formerly cost him only $1. But the same cause that raises the price of what he has to buy also raises the price of what he has to sell. He now has to pay, say, 45 cents more, but he also sells 45 cents dearer. He is no worse off. As far as the farmer is concerned, the Republican party need not be afraid of what he may do. Higher prices for his own goods will blind the farmer with the belief that he is prospering. Fact is he is neither prospering nor losing by the rise in prices due to the depreciation of gold.

E. J. K., CANTON, O.—Anarchy is a theory that denies, as its name implies, all headship or government. Where there is no headship there can be no organization; where there is no organization there can be no co-operation on the large scale necessary to produce plentifully without toil. Hence Anarchy is a denial of social evolution and would throw civilization back. He who believes in Anarchy is an Anarchist. As a consequence of their theory which denies organization and co-operation, the Anarchist lightly develops into a "bomb-thrower." He knows not the difference between organized war and individual riot. Read pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchy."—Next question next week.

F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Who it is that is getting up a translation of Bebel's "Woman" in opposition to the English translation issued by the S. L. P.?—"Jonas and another girl."

J. C. E., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Must see the articles before we could judge.

C. M., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—Before determining we would have to see the passages in the Kautsky pamphlets that are claimed to be in conflict with the passages in the "Two Pages from Roman History" in the matter of confiscation. Supposing you cite a few of the passages.—Next question next week.

J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The clippings are welcome, but their usefulness is greatly impaired by their not stating the name of the papers from which they are taken, and the date of publication. In sending clippings always state paper and date. All others please take notice, and don't forget this oft repeated request.

A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; W. H. M., COLUMBIA, S. C.; R. M., TORONTO, CANADA: A. P., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. ., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. F. W., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.; A. E. R., SO. BOSTON, MASS.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.; J. C., WALLSEND, N. S. W.; E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; J. E. F., TORONTO, CANADA.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, Wednesday evening, February 23rd; Lafferty in the chair. Present: Lafferty, Hall, Kihn, Deutsch, Rosenberg, Signarovitz, Machauer, Ball, Mittelberg, Butterworth, Lefkovits and Weiss. Absent and excused: Schrafft and Schwartz.

Minutes of previous session read and adopted as read.

Financial Report: Receipts, $193.62; expenditures, $118.96.

Report of Committees:—Committee elected to devise ways and means for systematic leaflet distribution in accordance with instructions from the N. E. C. reported progress; moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Kihn: "That the work of the committee be continued along the lines laid down by the N. E. C. resolution"; carried.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Press Security League, rendered a report of the League finances, and requested that, inasmuch as the purpose for which the same was organized is accomplished by other methods, the work be terminated; it was moved by Deutsch, seconded by Rosenberg: "That the Press Security League be abolished, and that an auditing committee be selected to go over the accounts of the secretary-treasurer"; carried; Rosenberg and Machauer selected to audit accounts.

Approving the action of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee in sustaining the action of the Editor of The People in re refusal to publish resolution of Section Tacoma, Wash., the following members of the N. E. C. voted in favor: A. S. Dowler, Texas, J. D. DeShazer, Colo., George Hasseler, Mich., H. D. Downey, Va., O. M. Johnson, Calif., Samuel Johnson, Minn., John Kircher, Ohio, Joseph Marek, Conn., A. E. Reimer, Mass., William H. Thomas, Penna., G. F. Weinstein, Lettish Federation, Frank Zermann, Mo. None against.

Correspondence:—From Indiana S. E. C., Michigan S. E. C., Ohio S. E. C., Connecticut S. E. C., and Section Baltimore, Md., remitting for due stamps. From Ohio S. E. C., requesting replacement of 20 due stamps lost; moved by Butterworth, seconded by Ball: "That request be granted"; carried. From Sections Providence, R. I., Louisville, Ky., Allegheny Co. (Branch Braddock), Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, Norfolk Co., Va., Seattle, Wash., Allentown, Pa., remitting for International Bureau dues. From Sections Mystic, Conn., St. Paul, Minn., remitting on agitation funds. From Section Manchester, N. H., and Fred. J. Wolfe, Manchester, N. H., regarding Party matters there, and I. Krönmann, Cleveland, Ohio, in re Party matters there. From George Wendling, St. Louis, Mo., contribution of balance in treasury of Ferdinand Lassalle Selbstbildungsverein, to agitation fund. Bulgarian Socialist Group in St. Louis, Mo., requesting information. Philip Courtenay, London, Canada, requesting address of Section Detroit, Mich., answered.

Lafferty requested to be released from leaflet committee; request granted, and Hall elected to fill vacancy. The matter of advertising the "Silver Cross" of the Sue series in the Times Book Review was discussed, and it was moved by Kihn, seconded by Rosenberg: "That the 'Silver Cross' of the Sue series be advertised in the N. Y. Times Book Review on March 5th, 12th and 19th"; carried.

Adjournment 9.45 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., was held on Friday, February 18, at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, at 7:30 p. m., with George H. Wilson in the chair, the others present being Grieb, Hiltner, Scheuerer and Moonelis; absent with excuse, Walters and Johnson; without excuse Kuhn and Donohue.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Secretary reported letter from Anderson at Jamestown, advising he had made application to become Notary; from Sections Westchester County, Jamestown and Syracuse, reasons for failure to vote on N. E. C. member for New York State. Secretary further reported that he had written all the members of the State Executive Committee in regard to arranging a trip to several up-State cities for Paul Augustine, the National Secretary; majority returned replies in favor; issued call for State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and all State officers, to be held in New York city, Saturday evening, March 19, at Daily People Building, at 8 p. m.; received advice from Syracuse that they select George H. Wilson as their proxy; sent requests to all S. L. P. notaries public regarding renewals, and received replies; that he had written Beldner at Jamestown, with copy to Reinstein as to Reinstein's date at Jamestown, but had received no reply from either; received orders for dues stamps from Sections Monroe, Schenectady and Gloversville, which were sent; received new form financial reports from Sections Monroe and Onondaga counties; from L. D. Mayes, an attorney, proposing formation of a new political party. Report received and following action taken: letters regarding failure to vote ordered filed; decided that the letter from L. D. Mayes be filed and that he be so informed. The other actions of Secretary all approved.

The Committee adjourned at 8:15 p. m., to meet again Friday, March 4.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held February 13, at Gerold's, 131 Laidlaw avenue, Jersey City. Present: Miller, Carroll, Landgraf, Schwenck, Hossack and Gerold. Landgraf chairman.

Section Essex reported election of Hartung and Miller as delegates to state convention, to be held at Newark, Sunday, February 27, 1910. The Section has secured the hall at 20 West street as the place for holding the convention.

Section Elizabeth reported B. Burgholz and Chas. Roerich, as delegates to convention. The Section is putting up an active propaganda.

Section Plainfield reported election of P. Merquelin as delegate to convention, and Branch 2, South Hudson the election of Chas. Schrafft to State convention. Passaic County delegates, Ball and Butterworth, with Landgraf and Dietrich as alternates.

Financial secretary reported receipts, $7.30; treasurer, expenses, $7.70. Twenty-five stamps on hand, 100 more ordered.

Secretary.

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of February 14 with Comrade P. C. Christiansen in the chair. All members present except Polster, not excused.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications. From Ch. Stonitsch, member-at-large, Akron, with $3 for twelve due stamps. From Section Cincinnati, with $15 for 100 due stamps. From Section Cleveland, with $15 for 100 due stamps.

Bill for $30 of John Kircher, S. E. C. member, expended in attending January session of N. E. C., was ordered paid.

Secretary was instructed to ask from national office replacement of twenty due stamps lost by South Slavonian Branch of Section Cleveland, and replaced for them by State Executive Committee.

Secretary instructed to send out circular letter to Section and members-at-large calling upon them to vote on the question whether a state convention shall be held this year and to nominate city in case such a convention is held, vote to be in the hands of the commitee not later than March 26.

Secretary instructed to ask from headquarters in New York a list of Ohio subs to Weekly People.

Receipts, $33; expenditures, $30.

Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

FESTIVAL NOTES

The program here published will be rendered at the Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace on March 13. As can easily be seen it is an inspiring one. Show it to your friends and get them to attend the affair. Be sure to sell the tickets you have received. If you haven't any apply at once to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, or to known S. L. P. members.

1. Overture "Fingals Cave" Mendelssohn
2. (a) Entre-acte Gavotte Gillet
   (b) Intermezzo, "Tales of Hoffman" Offenbach
3. Andante from Fifth Symphony Beethoven
4. (a) "The Swan" Saint-Saens
   (b) "Elfentanz" Popper
   Mr. Leo Schulz
5. (a) "Russian Dance," (b) "Chinese Dance" Tschaikowsky
   (c) "Cavalry Ride" Rubenstein
6. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 Liszt
   Madam Augusta Schnabel-Tolefsen
7. Overture "Poet and Peasant" Suppe
8. Aria from "Tannhauser" Wagner
   Miss Frances Sales
9. (a) Salveg's Song Grieg
   (b) Polka Mazurka Strauss
10. Overture "Robespierre" Litolff

(An episode from the French Revolution.)

We herewith acknowledge receipt of Presents for Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 13th, for the benefit of the Daily People.

We here desire to say, that presents are not coming in as plentifully as they should. Maybe the donors of these gifts are holding back until a week or two before the Affair and then surprise us with a goodly number of them. Let's hope that this explains the slow manner in which these presents are coming in. Anyway we would urge those who are not in on this 'Surprise Party" to also aid us in the collection of presents so as to make this feature of the Affair the success that it should be.

J. Ungar, city, handsome leather opera bag; Martin Aul, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy upholstered "Divan" valued at $25.00; E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., two half lb jars of Cold Cream, two pint bottles of Glycerine Shampoo, six bars of shaving soap; L. Finkelstein, city, two boxes of perfume toilet soap; Section Allentown, Pa., cash donation $2.00; Section St. Paul, Minn., cash donation $3.00; J. Skramovsky, Elizabeth, N. J., one dozen "Ideal Line Fasteners"; Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex., fine Letter Bag; Clementi Garcia, El Paso, Tex., Mexican fruit curio; Miss Jennie Deutsch, city, fine embroidered cushion.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

HARTFORD SOCIAL AND DANCE.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., will give a Social and Dance on SATURDAY evening, March 5th, at its hall, 34 Elm street. Comrades and friends are cordially invited.

The Committee.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

RED BLOODED MEN

Are the Ones to Push the Propaganda of the Movement.

The purpose of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Propaganda Club is to add 10,000 names to the Daily and Weekly People subscription lists by July 1 this year. One thousand members in this club, each of whom is to send in ten subs, totaling not less than five dollars, will accomplish the task, the fittest and crowning feature and glory of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

Enrollments for the 1,000 Club were good the past week, but we have nowhere near the thousand names required. It is not, however, just a list of names we are after. What we want is to get in touch with those who have red blood in their veins. Men who have in them the vim and determination to see this magnificent propaganda effort through to a successful and glorious finish.

We want men like comrade Ed Rosenberg of New York, who in less than ten days has sent in five half yearlies, and one yearly sub. He writes us that he hasn't found it such very hard work to get subscriptions. He is going to stick at it until he gets ten, and will then begin anew. "Tenth Anniversary or no Tenth Anniversary. The People must have subs and it shall," are his closing words.

Men who believe in this Movement are the ones to propagate it. They do not look for any help outside of themselves. One thousand energetic men working together can set going a vigorous propaganda. Will you be one to enlist for the effort? If so send us your name and address.

The list of those sending two or more subs the past week is fairly good, but there is no reason at all why the list shouldn't take up a column of space instead of the small amount it actually does.

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, Sacramento, Cal.	8
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	3
O. A. Dodge, San Jose, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	16
H. Finken, Mystic, Conn.	5
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	3
A. Wellstrom, Stamford, Conn.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	2
E. J. B. Garbarino, Malden, Mass.	2
C. H. Tobin, No. Attleboro, Mass.	2
G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	2
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	10
N. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J.	2
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	2
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J.	2
J. Saleneck, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
E. Rosenberg, New York City	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
F. W. Heholt, Greenock, Pa.	2
Cowan, Pittsburg, Pa.	3
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa.	2
Ed Schade, Newport News, Va.	3
S. L. P. Press, Edinburgh, Scotland	2

Prepaid Cards sold:—Oakland, Cal., $5.00; St. Paul, Minn., $3.75; Pittsburg, Pa., $7.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

The binder telephones us that we shall have the bound volumes of "Franz von Sickingen" in our hands February 28. We have started printing the next Sue story, "The Executioner's Knife; or, Joan of Arc." We are also at work on another edition of Olive M. Johnson's pamphlet "Woman and the Socialist Movement."

John Kircher, Cleveland, O., gets in another order, this time for $22.00. Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, keeps up Sue book sales, she sends order for $7.60. Portland, Ore., takes $5.00 worth of "Antipatriotism." Cleveland Labor News $300 for pamphlets; fifty emblem buttons also went to Cleveland.

The New York Propaganda Committee $1.40 for pamphlets; G. Signarovitz, Brooklyn, $2.30 for books; St. Paul, Minn., $5.93 book order; Theo. Seimer, Stonington, Conn., $5.00 for pamphlets; Scandinavian Branch, New York, $2.93; Orange, N. J., $1.00 for pamphlets; Lisbon, N. D., $1.00 Sue stories.

Timely reading just now is literature on the Paris Commune We have the two masterpieces covering that great event—The Paris Commune by Marx and History of the Commune of 1871 by Lissagaray. The price of each book is fifty cents. Send one dollar and get the two.

OPERATING FUND

Receipts to this fund the past week were very light, the amounts totaling just $15.00. We stand in need of more financial help than this amount goes anywhere toward meeting. Those of our friends who cannot help in the work of the Movement should take care of this fund and not leave it also to the active ones to provide for.

Theo. Seimer, Stonington, Ct.		5.00
H. Southoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.		2.00
C. Rudolph, Newp't News, Va		1.00
F. Buxton,	" "	1.00
F. Neff,	" "	1.00
L. Jereme,	" "	1.00
G. Kinder,	" "	1.00
G. Bader,	" "	1.00
E. Schade,	" "	2.00
Total		15.00
Previously acknowledged..		6,034.32
Grand total		$6,049.32

[Note:—A donation of one dollar by John Martin, Los Angeles, Cal., was credited twice. L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, who was not credited, should have been credited one dollar.]

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session on February 27, with Jerene in the chair. Roll call: all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Mueller, organizer Section Richmond, on Party matters, ordering stamps; from S. L. Ford, Section Norfolk Co., enclosing money for due stamps and reporting good progress in his district; from Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps and discussing general Party affairs. Received and filed.

Decided to consult the Sections in the State as to their willingness in assisting the S. E. C. in an effort to secure an organizer in the near future.

Decided to change date of monthly meeting from the last Sunday in the month to the last Friday in the month.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

There being no further business on hand meeting adjourned.

Receipts, $4.80; no expenses.

F. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A meeting of the Connecticut S.E.C. Socialist Labor Party, was held at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, on Tuesday, February 15, with Chas. Backofen of Rockville in the chair. Fred Lechner absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications from National Secretary Paul Augustine, regarding Bridgeport Section matters. From Section Bridgeport, sending list of newly elected officers, minutes of the last meetings, $6 for due stamps and regarding the expulsion of Julius O. Johnson. From Section Mystic, sending $14 dues for the International Socialist Bureau. From Section Middletown, sending $3 for due stamps and nominated Hartford as seat for next State Convention. From Section Kensington, sending $5 for due stamps. From Julius O. Johnson, regarding his expulsion from Section Bridgeport. From T. Riggs, regarding Section books of Bridgeport. From Section Hartford, sending $6 for due stamps.

Financial report: Income, $25.95; expenses, $15.70; balance on hand, $107.28.

The State Secretary, Fred Fellermann reported that he sent out to all Sections the nomination list for the next State Convention; further, the S. E. C. had thirty-one quarterly prepaid sub cards for the Weekly People on hand, and should decide what to do with them. Decided to give six to Chas. Backofen, ten to Martin Stauss and fifteen to Frank Knotek for agitation purposes.

Motion carried to return the loan from Section Mystic and Rockville to above named Sections. No further business on hand meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

TIMELY READING

The Paris Commune, by Karl Marx, cloth, Price 50 cents.

History of the Commune of 1871, by Lissagaray, cloth, Price 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

- Grand Concert -

By Members of the

Philharmonic and Metropolitan Opera House Orchestras

LEO SCHULZ, Conductor.

For the

DAILY PEOPLE

Under the Auspices of

SECTION N. Y. COUNTY Socialist Labor Party

On

Sunday, March 13, 1910

At

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets, New York.

TICKETS (Admitting One) - - - - - - 25 Cents

HAT CHECK, 15 CENTS.

Eminent Artists Will Assist. Concert begins at 3 P. M. Ball at 8 P. M.

Cinematograph Exhibition follows Concert.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party are held at Morning Star Hall, N. E. cor. Ninth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, every Sunday. On SUNDAY afternoon, March 6, at 2.30 o'clock, Louis C. Fraina, of New York, will speak on the "Economic Basis of Religion." Everybody welcome. Free discussion.

PHILA. ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

The Philadelphia South Slavonian Branch of the S. L. P. will give an entertainment and ball on SATURDAY evening, March 12, at the hall, Eighth and Parrish streets. A feature of the entertainment will be the production of a play called: "How He Became a Socialist." Readers of Party papers are invited to be present. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Committee.

ST. PAUL, MINN., COMMUNE COMMEMORATION.

Grand Commemoration of the Paris Commune, arranged by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, and the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, will be held at Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha street, St. Paul, on FRIDAY evening, March 18, 1910. A literary and musical program, instructive and entertaining will be presented. Bring your friends. Admission free.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor Movement are given under the auspices of Section Denver, Socialist Labor Party, at 926 Fifteenth street, Charles Building. Lectures in the afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

MARCH 6—Business Meeting. All welcome.

MARCH 13—Trades Unionism and Industrial Unionism.

MARCH 20—The Industrial Workers of the World.

MARCH 27—The Two Socialist Parties.

APRIL 3—Business Meeting. All welcome.

APRIL 10—The Delusions of Reform.

APRIL 17—The Development of American Politics.

APRIL 24—Trades Union in Action. Free admission. Everybody invited.

HOLYOKE ON UNITY.

Some time ago the members of Section Holyoke, Socialist Labor Party, were invited to attend a meeting of the local Socialist party body for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about unity of action in local matters. The meeting was held on February 13 and a joint committee elected to work out the details of the plan. This committee met on February 20 and recommended that both Sections write to their respective State committees asking them to consider the matter and see if unity of action can not be brought about in the State. The various local sections throughout the State are also to be asked to take up for consideration the advisability of joint action. It was also recommended by the committee that joint meetings be held for the purpose of discussing tactical questions.

M. Ruther, Secy. of Com.

P. S.—Local Sections in Massachusetts please consider this notice as an official correspondence from Section Holyoke, S. L. P.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held every Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. General discussion follows each lecture. Every man and woman is invited to attend. Admission free.

March 6—Attorney Thos. E. Boyd on "The Law of Negligence and the Proposed Legislation."

March 13—Boris Reinstein on "A-B-C of Socialist Economics; Value, Price, Profit, Money."

March 20—William H. Carroll on "The Paris Commune and the Lessons It Teaches."

March 27—Dr. Thos. H. McKee on "Relation of Workingmen to Medical Men."

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official Actions of Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party, showing their Attitude towards the Principles of International Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker on "The Tariff and its relation to the high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on "Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Unionism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton on "The Charter Proposed by the People."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A. Armstrong on "American Labor Day" and Boris Reinstein on "International May Day."

LECTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

On SUNDAY, March 13, Henry J. Poelling will speak on "Slavery, Past and Present," at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway, at 2:30 p. m. No reader or sympathizer of the S. L. P. should fail to attend this lecture. Bring your friends.

Admission free.

Theo. Kaucher,
Organizer.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P. will hold a Commune Celebration on SATURDAY, March 19, at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway. Speeches in German and English are on the program; also recitations and singing. All readers should attend and enjoy a good time. Admission ten cents.

The Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to correspond with the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and organizing active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! if you want Socialism